

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2199

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

John H. Jones left by the Kinau yester-
day for Hilo.

Dr. Carmichael has gone to Maui on
official business.

Rudolph Bindt and bride returned
from the Planter yesterday.

W. O. Smith returned yesterday from
Hawaii on the Mauna Loa.

The mortuary record shows 113 deaths
in Honolulu during the month of July.

There is plenty of rain in Kau district,
Hawaii, according to recent let-
ters received.

Father Matthias, of the Catholic
Cathedral, is in Honolulu after a fort-
night's absence.

John Bush, principal of the Kilauea
School, will return to Kilauea today after
a stay of two weeks in the city.

Work is progressing on the new ad-
dition to the post office and the first
bricks were laid yesterday on the founda-
tion.

Miss Ryan arrived yesterday with
Judge M. M. Estee, and will take a po-
sition as clerk in the United States
Court.

Collier's Weekly of July 21st publishes
a two-page picture of the inauguration
of Governor Dole on Territorial Day,
June 16th.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
A. K. K. has sent for tenders for the erec-
tion of a 2-room school house at Kalaheo,
N. Kona, Hawaii.

Charles L. Hopkins has been ap-
pointed Hawaiian interpreter for the
courts to succeed J. G. M. Sheldon, who
has been ill for some time.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Horace Craft
and Miss Johnson leave tomorrow
morning for Waikeae, where they will
sojourn for the next two weeks.

Superintendent of Public Works Mc-
Candless and W. E. Rowell intend to go
to Maui on Friday to inspect the Lahaina
and Wailuku waterworks.

Oscar T. Sewell, president of the Am-
erican-Hawaiian Steamship Company,
arrived yesterday on the Australia, and
is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Professor Hosmer and wife will sail
on the Australia for the States and
Europe. They will be gone a year and
will return to live here permanently.

A shipment of seed cane from Puna
to Kamao recently aggregated 113 tons.
It was taken from 1-7-10 acres which
shows a yield of 66 2/3 tons to the acre.

Alexander Young and William Mutch,
who went of San Francisco to plan
for the building of Mr. Young's great
structure here, are expected back on
the Australia today.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion juniors, who have been camping
in Manoa Valley for the past ten days,
broke camp yesterday and returned to
town.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta
Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.
Christian of Hanalei, to W. H.
Wedemeyer, bookkeeper of Koloa plan-
tation, is announced.

Japanese fishermen who have "squatted"
on government land along the
beach near the kerosene warehouse
have been ordered off by Road Super-
visor Marston Campbell. They have
agreed to do so.

Superintendent McCandless and W.
E. Rowell of the Public Works De-
partment, leave for Lahaina on Fri-
day, and will in all likelihood go to
Hilo to look into matters concerning
the new Wailuke bridge.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the
Louisiana Experiment Stations, and
agent of the United States Agricultural
Department, accompanied by Dr. Wal-
ter Maxwell of this city, made a for-
mal call upon Governor Dole yesterday
morning.

Work began yesterday on the laying
of the cement sidewalks around the
capitol grounds. All of the old side-
walk from the Richards street en-
trance to Hotel street was torn up and
most of the rubble was in place before
the day was over.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company
has named the following officers for
the steamer six months: Allen Herbert,
president; L. Bray, vice president; A.
N. Campbell, treasurer; F. Lowrey,
auditor; F. W. McManey, secretary;
J. R. Macaulay, director.

It was reported yesterday that Civil
Service Commissioner Higgins, who
was expected to arrive in Honolulu on
the Australia to institute civil service
rules in the local federal offices, has
in all likelihood omitted Honolulu from
his itinerary, and has gone on to Ma-
nilla direct, by one of the transports
that did not stop here on the way
across the Pacific.

THE HAND OF CALUMNY

Mary Condit Smith's
Life Blasted.

SHE PERISHED AT PEKING

Left Washington for China to For-
get Charge of Cruel
Scandalmongers.

No matter how painfully death may
have come to Mary Condit Smith, the
pretty Washington girl who, it is now
almost certain, was murdered by Box-
ers, it was sweet to the living death
she was suffering. The Chinese may
have visited dreadful tortures upon
her, yet death to her in any form was
a relief, for Mary Condit Smith was a
martyr to Washington scandalmongers
and was literally driven to her death
by malicious gossip.

Mary Condit Smith died in trying to
live down and forget that she had been
accused of theft. No more innocent,
no purer girl ever lived than she, yet
she was not proof against scandal and
gossip, and horror-stricken, ashamed,
cowed, she sought to forget by travel-
ing from one end of the earth to the
other.

It was in Pittsburgh that the seed of
scandal that led to Miss Condit Smith's
murder was planted. In Washington
she was known as "Polly" Smith.
There she was loved. Women cared
for her because she was sincere and
sensible; men were fond of her because
she was pretty and always agreeable.
She was a laughing, light-hearted girl,
welcomed everywhere.

From every side came invitations for
"Polly" Smith. She was sought at the
White House, at official entertain-
ments, at private houses. In fact, it
may be said that no girl in Washington
society had more invitations or was
more popular than Miss "Polly."

When the invitation came to her to
attend a house party given by her
wealthy friends the Moorheads at 928
Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, last fall
she accepted. Washington was gay
enough at the time, but particular
friends of hers were giving the house
party, and she hated to disappoint them.

It was a gay house party they had
in Pittsburgh. "Polly" Smith was the
gayest of all, and when the time came
for everybody to go home she was the
best liked of all the guests. No one
denied that she had been the life of the
party, and that without her things
would have fallen flat.

It was after the house party had
broken up that the scandal took root.
The hostess had missed jewelry to the
value of more than \$2000. Her guests
were all persons of the highest stand-
ing and of unimpeachable character.
She called in detectives and told them
their names.

She at that time suspected no one of
having taken her jewels who was num-
bered among her guests. But the police
are not respecters of family pride and
family names, so the detectives began
to search for the jewels among the
guests at the house party.

The Superintendent of Pittsburgh De-
tectives, John Glenn, undertook the
case, as the stolen jewels had been a
wedding present to his bride from Mr.
Moorhead, and aside from their intrinsic
value, \$1500, were more precious to
Mrs. Moorhead than any money. The
eight servants in the family were, after
most careful investigation, relieved of
suspicion. Many other detectives were
employed, and it was through a New
York jeweler to whom some unset dia-
monds were sent for resetting, that the
first clew to the lost gems was received.

Whoever stole the Moorhead dia-
monds had pried the jewels out of their
setting and then endeavored to have
them set in new fashion so that they
could never be recognized. Money, then,
was not the motive of the robbery.

This gave to the Washington detec-
tives the first clew to the Moorheads'
guests. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead could
not be made to believe in the guilt of
any of them, but a Washington detec-
tive, following descriptions and cir-
cumstantial evidence, finally convinced
the Moorheads that the thief actually
was Miss Condit Smith, the accom-
plished and lovely girl whose talent
and popularity made her welcome ev-
erywhere and who had repeatedly en-
joyed the honor of receiving side by
side with Mrs. McKinley in the White
House. Of course, the Moorheads re-
fused to make the Washington detec-
tive's story public, but, equally, of
course, it leaked out in that exclusive
set in which the young girl moved.

The story went from mouth to mouth
and from house to house. Pretty
"Polly" Smith was suspected. In fact,
it is said that some malicious person
even went so far as to accuse the girl.
Then there came a change over
"Polly" Smith. She was no longer the
light-hearted girl. She had heard the
scandal. She was helpless. She was
innocent, but the blow aimed at her
had crushed her. Invitations came in
fewer numbers, and those that did come
were not accepted. The girl got paler
and paler. She was seldom seen out-
side her own home. Her cheeks became
sunken; her eyes so bright and laugh-
ing formerly, were red with constant
weeping; she never smiled, and her
sensitive nature made her imagine that

the whole world suspected her of a
crime of which she was innocent.

Miss Smith's brother-in-law is Gov-
ernor General Wood of Cuba. It was
thought that a change of scene and
climate would help the girl forget the
cruel gossip that had so sorely wound-
ed her. So Miss Smith was sent to
Cuba to be with her sister, Mrs. Wood.
Cuban climate and the change of scenes
did not have the beneficial effect ex-
pected.

The girl tried bravely to overcome
the constant fear that she was every-
where posted as a thief. She tried to
meet people as she had done before,
but it was no use. She became so
weakened in health and spirits that
the very effort was beyond her
strength.

So she settled down to a life of mis-
ery, literally eating her own heart. It
was seen by the Woods that the girl
would eventually die unless some pa-
ca could be devised to take her mind from
the great wrong that had been done
her.

Nearly a year passed before the mys-
tery was partially cleared up by find-
ing the settings of the diamonds in a
Pennsylvania avenue shop in Wash-
ington, where they had been taken un-
doubtedly by the real thief. No one
knew to this day exactly how, when or
by whom the jewels were purloined.
The discovery of them came too late.
An irreparable injury had been done to
the young girl without the slightest
fault of her host, hostess or the detec-
tives.

So Washington accepted the finding
of the jewels in a disinterested sort of
way. Washington had almost forgot-
ten the accusation made against "Polly"
Smith by this time in the freshness of
other gossip on which Washington
feeds, but "Polly" Smith had not for-
gotten.

She came home from Cuba immedi-
ately after the jewels had been found,
and no doubt could have taken her
own place in society had she been able
to forget, but she was not of the forget-
ting kind. She continued unhappy, never
speaking unless she was spoken to,
growing thinner and less like her form-
er self every day. Society had all but
killed her by its love of gossip.

It was when her family had almost
despaired of ever making her well and
happy again that the trip to China was
proposed. The Congers were close to
the Condit Smiths. They loved the
"Polly" Smith they had known of old.
The girl left for China with the ex-
pressed purpose of staying there always.
In China she could at least be a no-
body who would not gossip. What if
they were heathens? What if they did
kill her, as they perhaps have done?
They would at least make her misery
short-lived.

So "Polly" Smith went to China. She
was a pitiful looking little thing when
she left Washington, the only home
she had ever known, where she had
done so much to make happy the lives
of others.

It is said that it was Miss Smith's
purpose to eventually become a mis-
sionary in China. She could never re-
turn to Washington. It was urged up-
on her that Washington had already
forgotten the accusation made against
her and was only too ready to right
the wrong. The wrong, however, was
too great to her thinking to ever be
righted, and she chose to go from her
home forever.

How "Polly" Smith met death has
not been made known as yet, but, no
matter how she died, death was sweet
to her. There may be those in Wash-
ington today who suffer a pang for
the girl whom they sent to her death.
None can deny that the calumny they
helped to give breath and life to made
her a martyr.

SUGAR COMPANIES POUR OUT GOLD

Dividends Yesterday of Over
Three Hundred
Thousand.

The sugar companies opened up their
coffers yesterday to the amount of \$307,-
000 and poured out the golden harvest of
dividends to the stockholders. Twelve
plantations and one mercantile company
made up the amount as above and for the
rest of the day smiles were frequent in
the vicinity of the banks and brokers' of-
fices. The dividends which were paid on
July 15 run the entire total of dividends
for the month of July almost to the half-
million mark. Yesterday's dividends and
the companies paying them were as fol-
lows:

Brewer & Co., 3 per cent, \$20,000.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 5 per
cent, \$50,000.
Hale, 2 per cent, \$10,000.
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 2 1/2 per cent,
\$50,000.
Kahuku, 1 1/2 per cent, \$7,500.
Kalaheo, 2 per cent, \$15,000.
Waima, 1 per cent, \$1,250.
Olowalu, 2 1/2 per cent, \$3,750.
Waimanalo, 2 per cent, \$5,000.
Ewa, 20 cents per share, \$50,000.
Honokaa, 25 cents per share, \$5,000.
Pioneer, 1 1/2 per cent, \$45,000.
Ookala, 20 cents per share, \$5,000.

STOLE FIREWOOD.

Three Portuguese Boys Caught in a
Woodpile.

David Kaapa corralled three Portu-
guese boys yesterday and charged
them at the station house with larceny
in the second degree. Their offense was
stealing firewood which had been cached
away behind the ruins of Kauma-
kapili church. The detective has been
watching for the thieves for sometime
and yesterday caught them in the act.
Their depredations covered a long
period and the Japanese owners of the
woodpile finally were obliged to seek
police surveillance. Judge Wilcox will
determine to-day who was the "nigger
in the woodpile" and act accordingly.

"No, he hasn't proposed yet!" sighed
Genevieve.

We suggested that the fellow doubt-
less knew when he was well off.

"No, I suspect the trouble is he
doesn't know when I'm well off, the
way papa is plunging in pork!" said
the beautiful girl, with a sad smile.

Ah, love was indeed a great mystery.

ODD ACTION OF AORANGI

A Day To Decide What
To Do.

ORDERED TO PASS HAWAII

Captain Hay Nevertheless Enters at
Custom House--Sails This
Morning.

All kinds of rumors were about yester-
day concerning the Canadian-Australian
steamer Aorangi, from the Colonies. She
was sighted and reported and whistled
early in the morning, but showed no
signs of coming in. The pilot-boat went
out early and did not return until nearly
noon. The Aorangi, in the meanwhile,
dropped her anchor off the bell buoy and
hoisted signal flags reading "Can't come
in." People anxious to know all about
the vessel besieged the pilot and doctor
immediately upon their return from the
Aorangi and bombarded them with ques-
tions.

The story had it that there had been a
death on board during the trip up from
Sydney; that the deceased had succumb-
ed to some disease that looked suspicious;
that the body had been cremated in the
furnace, and that the vessel would not be
allowed to come in. This rumor was dis-
missed on the finding of the doctor. An-
other story, with more possibility of truth
in it, was that the steamship people were
afraid that they might be libeled on ac-
count of the Hogan minstrels. She want-
ed to avoid port charges, said some, while
others declared that there was something
very mysterious about the whole thing.

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before
any definite information concerning the
steamer was forthcoming. Up to that
time the quarantine officer, the pilot and
the agent from Theo. H. Davies & Co.
knew very little, and the Davies knew
very little more, even after that time.

The agent went out to the Aorangi for
the second time at 2 o'clock in the after-
noon on the tugboat. Before going out
he said that the captain had received or-
ders not to stop here. He couldn't give
the reason. The passengers for Honolulu
were willing to go through. There was
no freight aboard for this port, and it
would hardly pay the vessel to come in.
The quarantine officer reported that the
captain had received instructions from
Sydney from London not to come here, to
stop coming here altogether, in fact, and
that the captain was only obeying orders.
Theo. H. Davies & Co., have, strange to
say, received no advice to this effect.

All this time prospective passengers
were crowding into the office of the agents
naturally very anxious to know if they
would be able to secure passage for the
North on the Aorangi. They asked ques-
tions continually but, of course, got no
satisfaction. There was a great deal of
healthy kicking and some talk of bring-
ing damage suits against the company.
The news, however, was nothing new. In
the afternoon it was "Wait until Mr. Ir-
vine gets back from the vessel and you will
know all about everything." About 5
o'clock Mr. Irvine returned from the Aor-
angi in the tug and announced that the
steamer would not come into the harbor,
but that she would, nevertheless, take
passengers—all that could be accommo-
dated to Victoria and Vancouver. She
would sail at 9 o'clock, he said, and peo-
ple would be taken off to her on the tug,
with their baggage. The crowd was great-
ly relieved at this news and immediately
huffed themselves with looking out for
their berths.

Captain Hay came ashore with Mr. Ir-
vine on the tug, as did also the passengers
and mail for Honolulu. Captain Hay went
to the custom house and entered the Aor-
angi, much against his will, as it had
been his desire to drop the passengers and
mail here and proceed without entering
at the custom house. This, however,
would have been impossible and against
all rules. When seen by an Advertiser
reporter, Captain Hay said that he had
received orders in Sydney from London
not to come here; he would not explain,
however, why it was that he consented
to enter at the custom house. He denied
that the vessel had anything to do with
the staying outside. After entering
at the custom house, the Captain went
to the office of the agents to arrange with
the passengers for accommodations.

"The Aorangi has no cargo for Hono-
lulu, so there was no reason for her com-
ing into port," was the sum and substance
of the information given out at the office
of the agents in regard to the vessel's
staying outside.

People were not at all satisfied with the
reasons given and believe that there is
something of importance behind it all.
After intending passengers had made all
their arrangements to go aboard the Aor-
angi at 9 o'clock last night, they were
notified that the Aorangi would not sail
until 7 o'clock this morning. A snow
leaves the dock with passengers, mail and
baggage a little before that time.

When Mr. Waller of the Metropolitan
Meat Company heard that the Aorangi
was not coming into port and that there
was the possibility of steamers of that
line not stopping here, he was very much
put out. Mr. Waller is expecting on the
Aorangi a large quantity of meat, the
duty upon which alone will
amount to \$4,000. He is also expecting on
the next boat from British Columbia a
large consignment of salmon and halibut.
Should these fail to reach here there
would be a meat famine in Honolulu.
The following persons are looked on as
being on the Aorangi: Mr. S. P. Parkes, Miss
Parkes, W. C. Parkes, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C.
G. Ballentyne, nurse and five children
Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Artelgh, Mrs. W. H.
Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M.
Preenall and wife, Miss Hartwell, F.
Waldore, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey,
W. T. Bulb and wife, S. C. Sawyer, A. H.
Sang, Ah Yong, C. J. McCarthy, B. F.
Chapman, Miss Ida M. Porton, Peter
High, W. C. E. Batcher, M. C. C. von
Loben Sels, J. J. von Loben Sels, J. F.
von Loben Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris,
L. P. Arriere and wife, W. E. Cumbach,
Miss Henry Mary, Mrs. G. Tilden,
Cornelia N. Crosby, Mrs. Gill, A. Valen-
tine, W. Jamieson.

STAKES TO THE WINNER.

After a careful investigation, Messrs.
Cluney, Campbell and Judd, the judges of
the match race run last Saturday between
Brock and Manuelli, have unanimously
decided that the stakes must be paid over
to the backers of the winning horse.

The main reason for their decision is
that in their opinion the objection was a
trumped up one and that there had been
any legitimate grounds for a protest, the
jockey who rode Manuelli would have
made his protest at the time prescribed
by the rules of racing, instead of waiting
to be prompted by persons who were
heavy losers on the race. The judges in
giving their decision were especially guid-
ed by the fact that the boy who rode Ma-
nuelli was not a novice at the racing busi-
ness, and therefore would have been
keenly alive to the fact that a foul on his
horse had been committed.

The following extracts from the Cali-
fornia Jockey Club racing rules, which
claim on the local track, are appended in
explanation of the views taken by both
parties, as well as by the judges.

Rule 5—The express conditions of a race
supercede all rules when they conflict.

Rule 104—A horse crossing another, so
as to actually impede him, is disqualified,
unless the impeded horse was partly in
fault, or the crossing was wholly caused
by the fault of some other horse or
jockey. Complaints under this rule can
only be received from the owner, trainer
or jockey of the horse alleged to be ag-
grieved, or by the judges, and must be
made to the clerk of the scales or to the
judges before or immediately after his
jockey has passed the scales.

Rule 131—Every objection must be made
by the owner, trainer or jockey of some
horse engaged in the race or by the offi-
cials of the course, and to one of the
judges of the race, or to the clerk of the
course, or to the clerk of the scales, or to
one of the board of directors.

Rule 133—An objection to a horse on the
ground of his not having run the proper
course, or of the race having been run on
a wrong course, or of any other matter
occurring in the race, must be made with-
in a quarter of an hour after the winner
has weighed in, and before the numbers
of the horses placed in the race are put
up, unless under special circumstances,
the judges are satisfied that it could not
have been made within that time.

Now that the affair is definitely settled,
a few words on the matter may not be
out of place. The judges had no alternative
but to decide as they did, and there is no
precedent in racing that could have influ-
enced them in giving a contrary decision.
If the rules are to be lightly regarded, rac-
ing would be reduced to a state of chaos.
While the rule book appears to be bound
in much superfluous red tape, hard and
fast lines must be adhered to in order
that the interests of the sport are to be
respected.

No one saw the alleged foul but John O-
derick, and from his position as starter
at the time he says the foul was made.
It was simply impossible for him to say
definitely if a foul were committed or not.
Brock was undoubtedly the better horse
and won on his merits. If the Manuelli
people had any objection to Ferreira rid-
ing Brock, on account of his disqualifica-
tion, they should have made it before the
race was run. In racing, as in other
sports, the decision of the judges or ref-
eree is irrevocably final unless extraordi-
nary circumstances, which the present
instance were lacking, warrant its re-
view. If this is not acknowledged, as well
place an automaton in the judges' stand.
Captain Cluney is reported as having said
that he witnessed the foul and rendered
his decision too hastily. This he most em-
phatically denies, and that he made any
such remark as attributed to him is in-
credible, for it would simply mean that
by his statement he had compromised
himself to such an extent as to prove
himself utterly unfit to judge a horse race,
and to inevitably preclude him from ever
again assuming the judges' box.

The thing is over and done with; the
best horse won. If a forfeit of, say, \$25,
were made necessary before an objection
was considered, the number of farcical
protests would decrease appreciably.
Perhaps the most remarkable fruit of
this investigation was the amazing igno-
rance of the most elementary rules of rac-
ing displayed by persons who profess and
call themselves horsemen.

TREASURY RULINGS ON CUSTOM MATTERS

The Treasury Department has an-
nounced rulings on several points that
will be of interest to all Honolulu im-
porters, and all persons who have busi-
ness with the local Custom House.

On the matter of returning cigars
received in parcels post, the department
rules that "there is no objection to re-
turning to the country of origin, as un-
deliverable cigars imported by parcels
post, when the addressee refuses to re-
ceive them, as such articles are some-
times allowed to be exported when regu-
larly imported and the importation
does not involve fraud."

On the matter of storage charges
where the goods imported have been
entered the department rules, "Where
imported merchandise is regularly im-
ported, and of which complete entry
has been made, cartage and storage
charges are not required to be paid by
the importer for conveying the goods
and retaining the same in the apprais-
er's store, or the place utilized as such,
for the purposes of examination and
appraisal; but on failure to remove
the goods within the expiration of two
days (excluding legal holidays), after
notice to remove the same given on
completion of appraisal of the mer-
chandise the importer will be held lia-
ble for the payment of such storage and
labor charges as may accrue after the
expiration of said period, at the cus-
tomary rates prevailing at the port,
in accordance with the principle enun-
ciated in the decision of the Board of Gen-
eral Appraisers (T. D. 15475-G. A.
2825).

The importer is required to pay cartage
and storage charges in all cases
where merchandise is entered on ap-
praisal orders, or on defective in-
voices, or of which incomplete entry
has been made, or an entry without
specification of particulars, either for
want of the original invoice, or for any
other cause under 2926, Revised Stat-
utes, and the decisions of the depart-
ment dated January 25 and May 27,
1898 (T. D. 18789 and 19396).

AS TOLD BY THE DEATHS

Excessive Mortality of
Hawaiians.

NATIVES ARE GOING FAST

Consumption Claims Eighteen of
The Total of One Hundred
and Fourteen.

The physicians of Honolulu are now
required to report to the Board of
Health all contagious diseases they
are called to attend. Blanks for this
purpose have been sent to all physi-
cians in Honolulu and the returns
show an alarming number of tubercu-
losis cases.

From the Victoria Hospital, which is
specially set apart for the reception
and treatment of consumptives or
other incurable diseases, the reports
show that nineteen patients have phthi-
sis. Of this number five are Hawai-
ians, five Japanese, two British, two
South Sea Islanders, one Chinese, one
Swedish, one Portuguese, one Spaniard
and one American.

The mortality table for the month of
July shows that eighteen persons died of
consumption and seventeen of typhoid
fever during July. Eighty males and
but thirty-four females died of the ex-
cessive total of 114 deaths, and of these
fifty-three were Hawaiians and but six
Americans. Five years ago but fifty
persons died in July and last year but
ninety-three. With an annual death
rate of over thirty for each thousand
inhabitants the natives show nearly
fifty for each thousand of them. Below
are the full figures which afford an in-
teresting study:

MORTUARY REPORT.
Health Department,
Honolulu, July 31, 1900.
BY SEX.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: AUGUST 3, 1900.

"IMPERIALISM"

The Democratic party did its full share towards bringing on the war with Spain and it professed to be dissatisfied, at every step, because of what it called "want of vigor in the campaign." Two great Democratic journals, the New York world and the organ of Wm. H. Hearst, claim the dubious honor of having made the war inevitable and both shouted from the outset for quicker results and more smashing blows. "On to Havana," they cried. "What do we hear at Washington? A snore!" was the burden of their earlier lay. When \$50,000,000 were asked of Congress for war purposes, every Democrat voted for the appropriation, and the leaders of the party were eager for a chance to do military duty, the present nominee for Chief Executive seeking and accepting a Colonel's badge in an army of invasion. Yet it was perfectly clear that we were entering upon a war of aggression and that, if we were to be indemnified for the cost, the bankruptcy of Spain would compel her to pay the bill in land. Knowing all this the Democracy was yet enthusiastic for the war.

So far the party was consistent with its own past. From the beginning of its life the Democracy had been for conquest and expansion. The founder of the party, Thomas Jefferson, did not hesitate to say to Napoleon that the young republic would "marry the British fleet and army," unless the French agreed to leave the Louisiana district and sell that virgin empire to its natural possessors. Here was an imperialism worthy of Rome. Nor did the Democracy pause at that. It deliberately provoked a war with Mexico for the sake of seizing California and the adjacent regions and threatened, in the terms of the Ostend Manifesto, to acquire Cuba in the same way. The Manifesto declared, in brief, that the sale of Cuba would be as advantageous and honorable to Spain as its purchase would be to the United States; but that if Spain should obstinately refuse to sell it, self-preservation would make it incumbent on the United States to "wrest it from her." Had McKinley uttered such a threat before going to war over Cuba, the charge of "imperialism" would stick.

Consistency ought to have led Democrats to deal with the acquisition of Spanish soil in these days just as they were prepared to deal with it fifty years ago—a method they boasted of as late as 1884 in the first Grover Cleveland platform. But consistency went out of the window when partisanship came in at the door. And so did common sense. Upon the latter point much is to be said. The Democracy, with its newborn zeal for contraction, demands that the country shall surrender the richest fruits of the Spanish war and the bulk of its indemnity, for the sake of giving the Filipinos freedom. Yet the only freedom possible for these people lies within the protecting arms of some great liberty-loving power. Is there a man so dead to the influences at work all over the world, and particularly in the Orient, to annex small dependencies to great States that he believes in the possibility of a permanent Philippine republic? There is not a small free island power to-day outside the sphere of the Monroe doctrine. Tonga was the last one in these seas; Madagascar the last one in African waters. Over all such countries a great nation stretches the arm of authority. As surely as the sun rises and sets were the Philippines cut loose to shift for themselves some battleship power would sooner or later fasten a line to them. Russia, or Germany, or France, or Great Britain or Japan would assuredly possess themselves of such a rich prize. What then of Filipino freedom? Barring annexation to Great Britain, there is nothing beyond annexation to the United States which would give the Filipinos a chance to be anything better than a subject race.

The Democracy like the Republican party justified the war of 1898 on the score of humanity. Would it be humane to turn the Philippines, for whose good order the world holds us responsible, over to insurrection and conquest? There could be no domestic peace in an archipelago where so many tribes dispute for mastery. The moment the Tagals asserted themselves, the Igorrotes and Macabebes, the Sulus and the other Mohammedans, all the lesser tribes indeed, would rebel; and our war for "humanity" could only end in a dreadful scene of revolution, which, finally, some European power or powers would put down with the strong hand.

The simple truth is, as President McKinley once phrased it, that duty and destiny require us to go forward in the path which has been cleared for us by events. We cannot evade it without accusing ourselves of fruitless warring and of a desire to supplant the humane with the merely expedient. Embarrassments will come, but we will have them and must deal with them manfully; losses will occur, but they will have their compensation. Neither duty nor destiny demand that we shall ordain an empire, nor have the American people any thought of such a radical departure from their ancient principles. It is for us, rather to spread the institutions of the republic; to raise feeble peoples into the dignity and power wherein we have our own estate. And in such a task patriotism, not partisanship, will lead the way.

A Yokohama dispatch of July 19, says: "Mount Asuma, near Bandaisan, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption Tuesday, July 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the strength of the lava from Mount Asuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts." Quite likely we shall hear of other eruptions soon, one of them near home. Pele has had a nap and there have been recent signs on her part of a desire to be up and stirring.

ENGLISH FOR HAWAII.

It is a proper rule to establish one official language for the courts, schools and legislature of Hawaii and that one the language of the country to which these islands have been annexed. One of the surest means of keeping up racial divisions and antipathies and of preventing that national homogeneity which is the hope and stay of American Union, is to encourage aliens who come under the flag to perpetuate their native speech and customs. On the mainland there are no foreign schools kept up at public expense; courts and legislatures speak the English tongue and no other; and as a result the younger classes of foreign residents are encouraged by the elders and compelled by circumstances, to acquire the language of the land in which they live, having gone that far they develop their citizenship along American and not foreign lines and become so patriotic that they can generally be depended on to stand by the United States even in quarrels with the native country of their parents.

What has been done for Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Portuguese and all the rest must be done for Hawaiians. It is the duty of the United States, having made them Americans in name, to also make them Americans in fact. The process may at times chafe, but it is obviously the only thing to do. The mature Hawaiians, too old to learn a foreign tongue, perhaps resent the change; but let it be their consolation that their sons are thereby enabled to secure the full privileges of citizenship which can only come under the Act of Annexation to males of proper age who read and write the English language.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The Bulletin has an affecting faith in the idea that an American can do no wrong and that, if a custom or institution has the American hall mark, it must perform to be pure and unadulterated. We can imagine how the Bulletin's heartstrings were wrenched when so many American States adopted the Australian ballot system and when so many American cities borrowed, more or less completely, the Glasgow scheme of the public ownership of public utilities. Perhaps the horror of this experience is what leads the Bulletin to demand in such stentorian tones that Americans, the acknowledged essence and salt of our common humanity, as we fitly describe ourselves, shall be permitted to show in Hawaii how wisely we can plan and manage municipal government. With a look of virtuous reproach at the Advertiser our evening contemporary says: "American citizens can be trusted to build elevators and construct city charters that will work well and keep public welfare traveling smoothly forward in the grooves of American progress." Shade of Tweed, the great job-chasing exponent of American municipalities, how patriotic this sounds! Records of Hugh McLaughlin, Boss Croker, Mayor Altgelt, Bath House John, Martin Kelly and Blind Boss Buckley, why do you not illuminate this tribute to the infallibility of the American municipal idea? It is all untrue then as the reformers say, that American tax-payers have been robbed of \$600,000,000 during the past twenty years through the mismanagement of municipal concerns? It is for mere pastime that the Seth Lows and James D. Phelps, the Pattisons and Parkhursts and Mazetas have sweat blood to obtain new charters and then to defend them from the rapacity of our infallible virtuous friend professional American politician? Over American municipalities we have been having a nightmare when we ought to have been treating ourselves to a glimpse of paradise.

Granting, therefore, that an American municipality is perfection in its last analysis and beyond all comparison with a system which merely gives good government with few officials and small expense, we come back to the prospect of getting it for Hawaii. What is the outlook here? Are we to have American or Hawaiian municipalities? Are the partisans of Wilcox, Kauiua and Kalanokalanui—par noble fratrum—to give us our charters and show how they are worked or are they to let the task devolve upon the white job-chasers on the basis of a "divvy"? So much depends on an intelligent answer to this question that we can scarcely wait for the Bulletin to make its evening appearance.

The decision of the Board of Health to make segregation segregate is honorable to that body and satisfactory to the public. Hereafter the lepers and their uninfected friends will be kept apart. There will be no more heart to heart visiting between the clean and the unclean. If this new policy is enforced to the letter a long start will have been made towards the complete eradication of our standing plague.

When the Hawaiian asks why he should be a Democrat he is told that it is because Cleveland, a Democrat now repudiated by his own party, tried to restore the Queen. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that Cleveland, after raising high hopes in the Queen's breast, abandoned her cause on pretexts given him by his Democratic envoy, Mr. Willis. Nor could the Queen and her friends induce him to reopen the subject. After that, annexation was largely brought about by the hard work of Democrats like Morgan and Berry, who kept enough of their own men in line for it to make good the secessions in Republican ranks.

The worst feature in the war outlook in China is the sudden development of a national feeling among the Mongol tribes. Hitherto there had seemed to be no bond of union in the empire. When the Japanese invaded the North and Central provinces did not worry over the matter and declined to send troops. Now the whole of China seems to be making, or to be on the point of making, common cause. The news of trouble in Hai-Nan, in the extreme south, and in one of the middle provinces, is most disquieting for anything like a common front among the Chinese would dismay a larger army than the allies can spare for Oriental service.

THE WORLD'S NEWS
TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

The Venezuelan war is over. Many Filipinos are surrendering. Sanitary conditions at Nome are very bad.

Mary E. Lease has denounced Populism. Ex-Governor Blaisdell of Nevada, is dead.

Portugal has paid the Delagoa Bay debt. Speaker Henderson is visiting in San Francisco.

There is likely to be a stampede from Cape Nome. Japan can put 300,000 men in the field in a month.

The United States flour trust is to be reorganized. It is thought the fight for Congress will be close.

John W. Carr, the famous young baritone, is dead. Hoyt, the playwright, has been adjudged insane.

Alaska towns are quarantining against Nome. Towns will not withdraw from the Populist ticket.

Embassador Draper has resigned the Italian mission. The inhabitants of the Seal Islands are dying of gripe.

The coiler Brutus was on a reef at Guam, but was saved. Geronimo, the imprisoned Apache chief, has gone insane.

Business block at Yuma, A. T., has been destroyed by fire. Great Britain is tiring of the expensive war in South Africa.

The Oriental war may double the price of coal in California. Mexico is sending a new expedition against the Maya Indians.

The President is considering a plan to form the Cuban Republic. Mrs. Potter Palmer has lost a necklace in Paris valued at \$17,000.

Nine cases of yellow fever have appeared at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Bellamy Storer may become ambassador to Italy, succeeding Draper.

MacArthur says the effect of the amnesty proclamation has been good. "Mr. Dooley" will be put on the stage with Charles Hopper in the title role.

Professor Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., has discovered his twenty-second comet. Kansas Populists refuse to endorse Jerry Simpson's candidacy for Senator.

London is astonished at the invasion of Christian Endeavorers from America. William A. Clark of Montana, says he expects to take his seat in the Senate.

The German press is shocked at the "growing brutalization" of the Boer war. American crews may be sent to Paris to compete in the International Regatta.

Major Louis Seymour, a noted American engineer, has been killed by the Boers. New York "pants-makers" have struck for a ten per cent increase of wages.

The speaking in the Republican Mainland campaign will begin about August 20. Bryan is assured of the help of commercial travelers in his fight against the trusts.

There will be a constitutional convention in Havana the first Monday in November. The trouble with the Steveston, B. C., striking fishermen has been settled by the militia.

A family party of six were drowned in a Ventura lake while trying to navigate a raft. Albert Saleza succeeds to Jean de Reszke's place, the latter singer having lost his voice.

Heavy rains in India have greatly decreased the death rate in the province of Bombay. Princess Anna Halverson, a cousin of King Oscar of Sweden, has secured a Dakota divorce.

Bryan has refused to give a Sunday address at Asbury Park, as he wishes to rest on that day. The American Federation of Labor will support the strike of the St. Louis street car employees.

Three young children were scalded to death by a boiler explosion on a yacht near Syracuse. All the large publishing houses of the United States have formed a trust to stop the cutting of prices.

Supervisor J. E. A. Holmes of San Francisco died of apoplexy while in a sleeping car at Port Costa. Col. William Cary Sanger is in Europe studying the British and Swiss system of auxiliary forces.

Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the G. A. R. National Encampment at Chicago in August. The United States Steamship Philadelphia may go south to protect American interests at Panama.

Astor's apology did not avail and his social position was destroyed by his attack upon Captain Milne. The Prince of Wales approves the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West.

The famous Castle Crags tavern in northern California has been burned to the ground. It may not be rebuilt.

The czar declared a state of war in Siberia, Turkistan and Semiretchensk, and has summoned all reservists to the colors.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention has 750 delegates. Mayor Maybury of Detroit, is leading for Governor.

The withdrawal of German lines from the Atlantic for transport service has a stimulating effect on freights at New York.

The drought prevailing in the New England States and in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, has had a serious effect on the hay and corn crops.

A convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations is being held in Indianapolis. Carroll D. Wright is one of the prominent men present.

Col. A. D. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of the East, is charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government through fictitious shipments.

Kansas Democrats and Populists have named a fusion ticket with John W. Breckinridge for Governor, David Martin for Associate Justice, and Conway Marshall for Treasurer.

Indians report finding the wreck of a balloon and the bodies of three men on English, on the east coast of Hudson's Bay. This may solve the Andre mystery. A party has been sent out from Fort George to investigate.

The liner Campana struck a vessel in the English channel loaded with dynamite and sunk her. The dynamite was in the bow, and the damage was done amidships. Eleven of the crew went down with the sinking craft.

The National Committee of Gold Democrats will reiterate the platform of 1896, but will probably not favor a ticket. The anti-imperialists want their help and, in case they do not get it, will put up a third ticket.

ON THE WIND BLOWN COAST OF HAWAII.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In a pause and hush
Of the waves' wild rush
The cry of the plover came,
Sharp and clear
It reached my ear,
And seemed to be calling my name.
"Oh come with me!"
It called in glee,
"Where the sea makes war on the land,
Where the rocks are grey,
With the flying spray
And the wind drives over the sand!"

Oh come! Oh come to the sea so bright,
Where the merry waves dance high—
To the cliff it sped in joyous flight
Nor paused as it hurried by.

"Then come away, with me to play
Where I see the white spray fly,
Tossed in the air
Or lost over there
Where the sun-warmed rocks are dry."
And the seagull white,
In her slow-winged flight,
Calls, "Come away—away—
To dart and whirl
Where the waves curl,
And to swing through the drifting spray."

And I will haste on this windy day
Where the merry waves dance high,
And call to the plover circling gay,
And the white gull up in the sky.

"O come! O fly!
Not a rock for a cave would I miss—
I'd skim, I'd soar
Long the purple shore
Where the billows hurl and hiss;
For the tide is high,
And the plover cry
As down on the marsh they roam;
And the whitecaps dance,
On the blue expanse,
And the rocks hold the drifts of foam."

Kau, Hawaii.
MEI HALEY.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Liquor in Wailuku.
[Special Correspondence.]
WAILUKU, Maui, July 30.—Dr. McGottigan of Hana has been paying a short visit to the metropolis of Maui. If competition can do it we are going to have cheap liquor in Wailuku.

Messrs. Lovejoy started the ball rolling by putting up a wholesale establishment, and now Messrs. Macfarlane are following suit. Their new store, as well as the Wailuku saloon, will be under the management of Mr. Scott, who was lately the head overseer of the Wailuku Sugar Company.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.
If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve-fibre, wired up and coated as it is, like the wires in a sub-marine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say, "Sometimes I was a most mad mad with pain." And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

But we cure the cure the dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Early all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food."

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

[The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning.]

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole three are forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to "its end."]

"In June, 1886, continuing the letter, 'a book was I' (at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion and better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years."

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) Miss S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1896."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or as we differently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and she protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we up the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must emolloy, if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something a little like Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used



"I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it, and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Nahiku Plantation Suspends.
Nahiku plantation will suspend operations for a year. This was decided on at a meeting of the directors yesterday and was in pursuance of the plan outlined in a circular recently issued by the plantation. It is expected that the plantation will be able to resume operations at the end of a year and that it will be able to work at a profit. Certain of the promoters of the plantation have agreed to turn over their paid up stock, on a basis of \$10,000 on a par value of \$67,500 for the purpose of buying land which the company has been using. This matter was reported to the directors by Treasurer J. P. Cooke.

The motion to close down the plantation as recommended by the directors was put by W. C. Achl and carried without opposition.

At the request of Charles Crozier, Mr. Cooke gave an estimate of the value of the plantation, saying that with its cane houses and all its property it was worth at least \$250,000. There is an abundance of good water, rich land and plenty of fuel.

On suggestion of Mr. W. H. Hoogs it was decided to have Manager Hocking dispose of some of the available firewood on the plantation to pay the running expenses during the suspension, which will amount to about \$1200 or \$1000 per month.

The time for paying the fourth assessment on the stock was extended to October 1.

HEAVY RAINS IN KOOLAU.
Storm Yesterday Morning Was Almost a Cloud-Burst.

The rain on the Koolau side of the island on Monday night and early yesterday morning portook something of the nature of a cloudburst. Reports from beyond the Palis are that the roads were badly flooded and were well nigh impassable during the early morning hours.

For several days past there have been heavy rains all along the windward of the island and the drought is effectually broken, so good crops are assured. At Heala on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week the rainfall was three inches and the heavy rain of yesterday morning must have nearly doubled that amount and it was something unprecedented even for a region where heavy rains are usual.

For months past the windward side of the island has been free from the accustomed rains. Even during the rainy season there was not the average amount of rainfall, so the present rainfall is doubly welcome.

Book-binding at short notice at the GAZETTE Bindery.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE,

Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President

P. C. Jones Vice-President

H. Cooke Cashier

F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Woodenware



TWO WINDOWS

ONE CONTAINING FANCY

Jardinieres

From 25 cents up. We are now having a special sale of these goods. See what a beauty you can purchase for 50 cents.

THE OTHER IS OUR

PRIZE WINDOW

Divided off into departments containing

Alluminum Ware,

Tin Ware,

Wire Goods,

Wooden Ware,

Brushes

And numerous other useful household articles. Everything is in sight. Any person giving the correct number of articles displayed in this window will receive one of our handsome dollar Jardinieres.

THIS WINDOW will remain intact for one week ending August 7th.

The correct number will be announced Wednesday morning, August 8th, at 9 a. m., when the goods will be taken out and counted.

Persons can register their count at our office, or send the same up to 5 p. m., August 7th, and can have the privilege of witnessing the count, commencing at 8 a. m., Wednesday, August 8th.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

-AGENTS FOR-

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Kohala Agricultural Co.

The Fultons Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston

BOERS GO BACKWARD

Roberts Reports English Advance.

HARASSED BY FLANKERS

Krueger's Men Said to be Anxious to Quit but Foreigners Persist.

LONDON, July 25, 12:45 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"VANDERMEER WEST STATION, July 24.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding, east of Pretoria, since June 12th. The British, from the north, reached Rustenfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit on July 23d. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in front of Pole Carew. Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elands River Station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth Brigades of cavalry under French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilge river.

"Telegraph and railway communication were restored last night. "In the supply train captured at Roodewal were 200 Welsh Fusiliers, most of whom had been prisoners. Dewet's force is continuing to move north-easterly. It was at Roodewal, July 23d, with Broadwood not far behind, and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood.

"Baden-Powell reports as follows: "MAGATA FARM, July 22.—Colonels Arey and Lushington, with 400 men, drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and nineteen wounded."

"It is not clear whether the supply train and 200 Fusiliers mentioned in the above dispatch are identical with the train and one hundred Cameron Highlanders, the capture of which was reported by Lord Roberts in his communication of July 22. The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office: "BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—We marched here today. This is the place where the Ninety-fourth was attacked December 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men are in fair preservation and will now be put in good order. The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, making a wide detour on our right, met bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed.

"Broadwood reports that he captured five of Dewet's wagons today. He was waiting at Vredfort until Little joined him."

BOERS FOLLOW KRUEGER.

BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of the British advance, have evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving to the northeast, towards Leydenberg, whither President Krueger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Rustenfontein, whence they attempt to intercept communications on this line.

"The bridges here and smaller bridges to the east have been destroyed. The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish but that the foreigners are persistent."

ROBERTS' NEW TACTICS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The campaign in South Africa has taken an unexpected turn. Lord Roberts' army has advanced to Bronkhorst Spruit about half way between Pretoria and Middleburg. He is leaving Pretoria and Johannesburg under a strong guard, and acting on the theory that the Boers profit by his halts and lose whenever his columns are in motion. The Boers have attempted to thwart his plans by raids west and north of Pretoria and to hold him back by hanging on his flanks, just as they did when he set out from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. He has again pushed ahead, and is striking for the gateway to the Lydenburg district, leaving Lord Methuen and General Baden-Powell to suppress the raiders in the western district and Colonel Broadwood to pursue General Dewet across the Vaal."

"It is not clear whether General Dewet has made a fresh haul of 200 prisoners belonging to the Welsh Fusiliers, near Roodewal, or whether this incident is an amended form of the previous account of the capture of 100 Highlanders."

"The situation is most confusing, and veterans are shaking their heads over it. Apparently Lord Roberts has decided that the best method of suppressing guerrilla warfare is to follow the railway toward the entrance to the Lydenburg district and to cut off Boer communications with the only remaining base of supplies at Delagoa Bay. The plan is a bold one, since commandoes of raiders are prowling about in many directions, but Lord Roberts counts, without doubt, upon effective support from Sir Redvers Buller, and also upon the paralyzing effect of a renewal of the advance toward Mr. Krueger's last stronghold."

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Balmoral, July 25, as follows:

"We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy. The Boers on July 24, engaged French and Hutton, six miles south of Balmoral. While Anderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right, French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphants river today at Naauwpoort."

"Our casualties were one wounded." Lord Roberts reports to the War Office that General Donald Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and July 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about fifty casualties. At last accounts General Hunter had worked around into Brandwater basin, in the rear of the Boers, while Hector MacDonald and General Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the Boers, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Miller Committed Suicide.

"We, the coroner's jury, find that W. R. Miller came to his death by suicide by the use of explosives, to wit, dynamite powder." The above is the verdict reached by the coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday at Waiatua on the body of the unfortunate water prospector of Waiatua plantation who was found dead in his tent west of Gaspar Silva's ranch at Mokihia near day's place. The coroner's jury was composed of the following representative men of Waiatua: J. S. Orme, Mr. Johnson, Peliki, David Kaapu, Manini Silva and Homamu.

How Liscum Fell.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening World has a dispatch which tells as follows how Col Liscum fell: At 12:30 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal and thirty yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell. Col Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply. The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the Colonel's abdomen. "I've got it," he said, as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added, as his last words: "Don't retreat, boys; keep on firing."

Regan was hit immediately afterward.

TAX APPEAL COURT.

Appointments Made by Governor Dole Yesterday.

Governor Dole has announced the appointment of a number of members of the Tax Appeal Court. They were as follows:

First Judicial Circuit—Wm. F. Allen, president; Samuel K. Kane, George R. Carter.

Second Judicial Circuit—Wm. A. McKay, president; Charles Copp, William A. Decoto.

Third Judicial Circuit—John A. Maguire, Louis S. August.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Frederick S. Lyman, president; E. W. Barnard, C. R. Blacow.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Wm. T. Lucas, president; H. K. Kahale, W. I. Wells.

The president of the court for the Third Judicial Circuit has not yet been named.

SUBSIDY FOR THE OCEANIC LINE

Will Secure Mail Service Contract From New Zealand.

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), July 16.—The question of the new mail service between San Francisco and New Zealand and the Australian colonies is now agitating the minds of the people here. Under the old postal act of the United States the Oceanic Steamship Line, controlled by the Spreckels people, has secured an annual subsidy of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year for a new service. The term of the contract is for ten years, and the service is to be a three-weekly one, the steamers calling at Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Sydney. This is the route of the existing service, which is participated in and was originated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which company now holds the mail contracts at this end.

The Oceanic, having secured this large subsidy from the United States Government, and as the United States navigation act must apply to the Hawaiian Islands, the British boat, owned by the Union Company, falls out of the trade. So the Oceanic Company now wishes to secure an additional mail subsidy of \$125,000 from the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, and a strong effort will be made to accomplish this during the coming season of Parliament.

It seems probable that there will soon spring up an agitation for resumption of an all-red service via Vancouver. The Vancouver service does not call at New Zealand nor New South Wales, but has its termination at Queensland. The service is owned by the New Zealand Shipping Company and may, if an outcry is raised, be subsidized to come to New Zealand. In this case new and fast steamers would be built and a large amount of the American-Colonial passenger trade would be diverted to Canada.

FREAKS OF A KING.

Alexander of Serbia Betrothed to an Elderly Court Functionary.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: The announcement by King Alexander of Serbia of his betrothal to Mme. Maschin, formerly lady in waiting to Queen Natalie, caused a sensation throughout Serbia and a commotion in Vienna. She is of obscure birth and twelve years older than King Alexander. The Serbian Ministry upon learning of the betrothal on Saturday promptly resigned, and the King as yet has failed to find successors to them. The match is regarded in Belgrade as preposterous and a menace to the State. Feeling is so strong that the King has placed a guard around Mme. Maschin's house, fearing that an attempt might be made to abduct her.

Ex-King Milan, King Alexander's father, who was taking the waters at Carlsbad, learned of the betrothal with utter amazement last night. Within ten minutes he telegraphed his resignation of the command of the Serbian army. Milan is now in Vienna en route to Serbia. It is rumored that King Alexander will stop him at the frontier. In an interview Milan expressed regret and grief for his son's action.

Later telegrams from Belgrade state that public opinion is divided on the subject of the King's betrothal. Many people approve of it, and they have visited the King and Mme. Maschin and congratulated them. The Town Council went in a body and congratulated the King. Many houses are decorated.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

STUBBS ON THE SCENE

Agricultural Problem His Study.

SENT BY UNITED STATES

Scientist will Report on Hawaii to Secretary Wilson After Investigation.

William Carter Stubbs, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and Director of the Louisiana Experiment stations, arrived on the Australia yesterday and is registered at the Hawaiian hotel with his wife. Dr. Stubbs was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the important post of inspecting the agricultural possibilities of the Hawaiian Islands and making recommendations for the establishment of a United States Experiment station in the islands.

"I am here to look up the agricultural prospects of Hawaii," said Dr. Stubbs to an Advertiser representative yesterday afternoon. "I have about four pages of typewritten instructions, but to put them in a nutshell, I will say that I am sent here to study every agricultural possibility. After that such details as these: We understand that you buy all your vegetables in San Francisco? Our query to this is why cannot they be raised here?"

"Then all your hay and fodder for your animals comes from the States. Why cannot these staples be raised here? You import nearly all your fruits from California? Why cannot the bulk of these luxuries be made to grow here?"

"The next question is in regard to economical irrigation. We propose to look up the question of the use of water to the fullest extent and ascertain if too much water is used here in irrigation. Cannot the planters and all users of water for agricultural purposes economize on these lines?"

"Then the next thing is to recommend a suitable place for the establishment of an experiment station. Then to look up the land valuations and ascertain what property the government owns. It is also my purpose to see what can be done toward amalgamating the interests of the planters and the United States in the establishment of such an experiment station which would accrue to the benefit of the general public. It may be that if the planters can come to an agreement with the government of the United States the experiment station which they have had under their control may be merged into that about to be established by the Department of Agriculture."

"The Normal and Kamehameha schools are also on my list for inspection. I will also see as many planters and farmers as possible during my stay which will extend possibly for five or six weeks. I will consult them freely as to their wants."

"Secretary Wilson has instructed me to deliver a message to the people of Hawaii that he will do anything he can to advance the agricultural interests of the islands."

Dr. Stubbs is not a stranger to the planters of the islands although this is his first visit. He knows most of them, as nearly all of them have made pilgrimages to Louisiana to observe the experiments in cane culture, and it was through Dr. Stubbs that Dr. Walter Maxwell, director of the local experiment station was sent to Hawaii. Dr. Maxwell was connected with the laboratory of the Louisiana Experiment station under Dr. Stubbs. When the Hawaiian planters sent a request for a scientist, accompanied by a check for \$1000, Dr. Stubbs selected Dr. Maxwell and Prof. Crawley.

The planters have also selected another pupil of Dr. Stubbs to succeed Dr. Maxwell who leaves shortly for Queensland, Australia. This is Robert Emmet Blouin, whom Dr. Stubbs describes as a man of splendid scientific attainments, and who will be a worthy successor to Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Stubbs has been engaged for the last fifteen years in running the sugar experiment stations of Louisiana and in connection with this work has made experiments with sub-tropical plants; hence his appointment, as the agricultural conditions of Louisiana and Hawaii are so closely allied.

Among others who have been sent to Hawaii by Dr. Stubbs, or who were pupils in the school in which he is a professor, are Prof. Shorey, Messrs. Clark, Robertson, Olden, Collins, Rodriguez, Dr. Stubb's titles are legion. He is director of the experiment stations at Audubon Park, Baton Rouge and Calhoun; State Chemist; Director of the State Geological Survey and Professor of the State University.

About \$10,000 has been appropriated by Congress for preliminary experiment work in Hawaii for this year. Upon Dr. Stubbs' recommendations, Secretary Wilson will ask Congress for appropriations for the establishment of the Hawaiian Experiment Station and a full staff of officers.

SHRINERS GETTING READY.

Nearly Two Hundred Masons To Come To Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Shrine's excursion to the Hawaiian Islands, in October, under the auspices of Islam Temple, A. A. O. O. T. M. S., is quickening the nobles comprising the membership into wonderful activity. The committees in charge are kept busy answering letters and telegrams from the interior and inquiries from the resident members. There have been various rumors circulated relative to the Zealanda, the steamer of the Oceanic Steamship Company, chartered for the excursion, one being to the effect that the vessel would be used as a transport and that the

of the United States Government for ships would necessitate the abandonment of the excursion. The company has given the assurance to R. P. Hurlbut, potentate of Islam Temple, that the Zealanda will take the Shrine to the islands, agreeable to the terms of the contract, which is now a matter of fact.

The excursion steamer is to be completely overhauled, painted, refurnished and refitted interiorly and be put in perfect condition for the trip, so that the most fastidious excursionist will have comfort assured.

The general committee having charge of the event, in order to avoid crowding has limited the sale of tickets on the Zealanda to 225, which range in price from \$20 to \$150 according to location on the vessel. The indications are that there will be a greater number of applications for tickets than the limit fixed and to meet the demand, 120 applications having already been filed. Arrangements have been made by which excursionists who desire may go on a Shrine ticket on the steamer that will sail before the Zealanda starts and by which those holding such tickets will have the right at any time in thirty days after the Zealanda starts on the return trip to this city to come home on any of the regular steamers of the line. The assembly hall on the excursion steamer is to be enlarged so that it will have a depth of seventy feet. In this on the trip down and back there will be given a series of dramatic and musical events and Bennett's orchestra will furnish the music.

At Hilo and Honolulu the entertainment will be on those princely lines for which the Shrine is noted and will constitute a round of unalloyed delight. Various islands in the group will be visited, and wherever the United States flag floats it will be saluted. The islanders, whether native or settlers, will, without much difficulty, be convinced that the Shrine is strictly in it. On the trip there will be issued a newspaper which will give a full and correct record of the events of the excursion.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following. For it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had al-

most given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Sugar, raw strong; fair refining, 4 1/2 c.; centrifugal, 36 test, 4 3/4 c.; molasses sugar, 4 1/2 c.

Kamae's Return.

Otto Isenberg and his wife and family were among the passengers on the Australia. Mr. Isenberg went to Germany some time ago for treatment for an injured leg. He visited some of the best known specialists on the European continent and has returned much improved in health. Mr. Isenberg is the manager of the Kekaha mill on Kauai, and he and his family will receive a warm welcome on their return to the Garden Isle. They were welcomed by a crowd of relatives and friends at the wharf yesterday. While in the city they will be the guests of Mrs. James Campbell.

SHOE FACTS

Worth Knowing

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWERY BLOCK. FORT ST.

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The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

most given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

Judge Estee is welcome to Hawaii. As an island resident may be he is a perpetual.

Our impression that Judge Humphreys would stir things up is not abated by events.

It may be Hung Li Chang instead of Li Hung Chang if the old Viceroy is playing a double game.

Nobody ought to complain in Serbia over the fact that King Alexander has married somebody who can bring him up.

The Peace Conference at The Hague seems to have been a sort of curtain-raiser for a kaleidoscopic series of the most remarkable wars of history.

Judging from the warlike habits of the Colombians it will probably be easier for the United States to run a canal in Nicaragua than in Panama.

The Republican party of Hawaii is favored with visit from Mr. Harold M. Sewall, who hails from New York. It is always pleasant to receive visiting statesmen and we trust that Mr. Sewall will come again.

When "the people" find that municipalities will make new taxes which the landlords will recover from their pockets in rents, their anxiety to get "a voice in affairs" will subside. But not so the job-chasers. They can be trusted to keep on agitating.

It is three years the 20th of this month since Andree disappeared and now the story comes of the discovery of a wrecked balloon and the bodies of three men on the shores of Hudson's bay. If the tale is true the Danish aeronauts crossed the pole. Quite likely they may get copious notes of the event which may yet be found.

Great Britain needs an army corps in China more than she does in South Africa and on that account, partly, is trying of the Boer war. Krueger's men, encouraged by the British embarrassment, are as active as wildcats and may carry on a guerrilla fight indefinitely. Their chances seem better than at any time for two months past.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who will have a command in China, is familiar with the ground. He was there years ago as an engineer and wrote a book on the country which men like Hon. John W. Foster regard as the best one in its high class. As a soldier General Wilson got no fair chance but his time may now be coming.

Wise may not know much about some Democratic principles but he is firmly grounded in the Jacksonian idea that every Democratic patriot should have an office. So Wise will run for Congress in place of Wilcox, providing he can manage to trip the gas-tank statesman up. What alarms us about this affair is the fear that Wilcox may become a Republican. He has helped upset every other party.

Mr. McClanahan says that the Bryanites are in favor of 15 to 1 but will make the campaign on other issues of their own choosing. This reminds us of the gentleman who was up for housebreaking but announced to judge and jury that he had decided to waive that question altogether and be tried for trespass. It was a matter of long-standing displeasure with him that judge and jury overruled him.

We ventured the opinion that John Wise could not tell the silver plank from a cabbage salad and it turns out that way. Somebody asked John at the Democratic reception to explain 16 to 1 and he balked like a skittish colt. John said, as he vaulted away from the subject, that he didn't believe Bryan could answer that question.

Mexico is considering the advisability of adopting a standard system of reckoning time. At present Mexico has an official time, computed at the capital and telegraphed to various parts of the republic. That time differs from Greenwich six and one-half hours. It is the time adopted by the railroads and telegraph lines, but in many parts of Mexico, especially in places not in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, local time prevails.

Dinner of the Bar Association.

The Hawaiian Bar Association banquet will be given next Friday evening at which will be present Judge M. M. Estee, District Attorney J. C. Baird, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, and the members of the bar. The dinner will probably be the largest ever given under the auspices of the Association, and will be an historical one in that the distinguished visitors who are about to open a United States court in Hawaii will be present.

The committee in charge of the function, have not yet decided where the dinner will be given. At W. O. Smith's office yesterday, the committee composed of Mr. Smith, S. M. Ballou and J. M. Monarrat, met and arranged the preliminaries for the banquet.

Paul Neumann, the president of the Bar Association, will probably be given the seat of honor as toastmaster. From all that can be learned of the approaching event, it will be a brilliant affair.

Porto Ricans had a celebration on July 25th in honor of St. Jago, the patron saint of Spain. Spanish flags were everywhere displayed and the enthusiasm for the mother country was great. Remembrance over the colonial status was the cause.

TYPHOID IN THE KAPIOLANI HOME

One Girl is Dead and Five are in a Critical Condition.

Typhoid fever of a malignant type has broken out among the inmates of the Kapiolani Home for the children of lepers, adjacent to the Kalaheo receiving station. One girl of eight years died on Tuesday from the disease, and five others are now in a critical condition.

The epidemic was brought to the attention of the physicians last week, when Elizabeth Maria Needham was taken ill and her disease pronounced typhoid. She lingered for nine days and died on July 31, and on Wednesday was buried in the Catholic cemetery after a post-mortem examination had been held by Dr. Hoffmann. The little girl was born at Kanaupapa, Molokai, of leprosy parents, and has been an inmate of the home for some time past.

The Kapiolani Home is specially set apart for the use of girls born of leprosy parents. It is under the supervision of the Government, and in charge of three Sisters of the order of St. Francis. A few days ago the Home from the receiving station for lepers. The latter are brought there from all islands of the group. The Home is directly connected with the latter station through the office quarters.

Dr. Hoffmann says that hitherto no contagion of this kind has ever appeared among the inmates. Where the infection came from he is at a loss as yet to determine. The water supply is the same used by other portions of Honolulu, and it is doubted that the germs came through that source, as typhoid has not become prevalent in other places using the same water. He says the infection comes through milk or other liquids, and a thorough investigation will be made in this instance to support such a suspicion. There is no sewerage at the Home, and other physicians believe that the infection arose from this cause.

On Wednesday "Jack" McVeigh thoroughly disinfected the premises, the clothing of the children and everything that would be likely to carry the infection. At the same time a corps of workers was sent to the old Kalaheo reception camp hospital used during the plague epidemic and made the quarters ready to receive the inmates of the Home.

This decision was reached by the Board of Health officers as the next best method to meet the contingency. Yesterday the sick and healthy ones were transferred to the hospital, where they will be detained until the crisis is passed. A trained nurse was sent out to the hospital, and will take charge of the sick ward.

The Board of Health took up the matter at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and it was there stated that the sickness certainly arose from insanitary conditions in and around the station and Home. There were twenty-one girls, all Hawaiians, in the Home in charge of the three Sisters. The physicians do not believe that the girls will become infected, but every precaution will be taken to prevent the disease spreading to the receiving station near by.

Dr. Wood stated to the members of the Board of Health yesterday that the matter had first been called to his attention by Dr. Hoffmann, and he at once made a personal investigation of the Home and its condition. "I found sanitary conditions of which the Board has no reason to be proud," he said. "The water from the bathrooms drained to the ground under the house and was fouled by a horrible swamp existing there. The house is old, and we decided that considering the conditions which had existed there it was little wonder that typhoid was prevalent. The only thing we felt that we could do was to remove the children at once, and this was done."

According to Dr. Wood's theory the infection did not arise from the water from the mains, but from the bilge water that collected under and around the house after having been used for various purposes.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTING

GOSSIP CONDENSED

A match race is on for Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock between Manuelli and Little M.

The Leowa, which sprung a leak in the yacht race on July 4, has been examined and her keel found to be almost broken. It is considered almost a miracle that she did not founder while the race was in progress.

The police team will shoot a return match with the riflemen of Company F, National Guard of Hawaii, next Saturday. A hunting party from Camp McKinley left for Nanakuli gulch yesterday, in quest of wild goats. Six guns went down, twelve with them tents and provisions for ten days.

Several bets on Lustr and the Stockyard pacer, who are entered in next Saturday's four-cornered race, have been made.

The Antidote raffle has been postponed until next Saturday evening.

Brook's latest sire is Red Iron, sire of the flying Dugan, who was accounted the fastest colt in California four or five years ago.

The decision of the Judges in the Brock-Mannell race was hailed with universal satisfaction by disinterested sportsmen.

HERE'S A SCOUNDREL.

Hanola Uses His Wife as a Punching Bag and is Arrested.

Hanola, a native with pugilistic tendencies, started in training last evening, by using his wife as a punching bag, and was brought to the station house at the latter's request. As an exhibit of the manner in which Hanola, her husband, can use his fists and a cigar box, she showed her head which was cut in one or two places. The pair live at the Relief Camp on Punch-bowl street. Yesterday evening they had a domestic quarrel, and to show that he was the better argument, Hanola struck out straight from the shoulder and felled his wife to the floor.

Then picking up a cigar box, he used it with force upon her head. The poor woman, who is blind, was unable for the time being to help herself. Finally when Hanola tired of his amusement, his wife, Mahoe, secured assistance and had him arrested. Judge Wilcox will adjust the marital differences of the pair this morning.



Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular sugar letter for July 24 shows that the market was advancing and quotations were strong on each rise. The latest statistics on sugar, coffee and rice, together with the movements of the sugar fleet in and out of San Francisco, furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. of this city, are as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market were advanced July 24 and 25th, and again July 18th. For California, Oregon and Washington, latest prices as follows: Demerara, half barrels, 4.45c; boxes, 6.70c; Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.20c; Powdered, 5.90c; Candy Granulated, 5.90c; Dry Granulated, fine, 5.70c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.50c; Confectioners' A, 5.70c; Magnolia A, 5.30c; Extra C, 5.30c; Golden C, 5.10c. Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.45c for Dry Granulated.

BAKED.—June 25th, no sales; 27th, cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4.11-15c; 28th, no sales; 29th, to arrive sale, 6,000 tons, 4.3-4c; 30th, no sales; July 2d, spot sale, 500 tons, 4.3-4c; July 5th, to arrive sale, 300 tons, 4.3-4c; no sales until July 9th, cost and freight sale, 200 tons, at 4.70c; no sales until 13th, to arrive sale, 600 tons, 4.3-16c; 16th, cost and freight sale, 200 tons, 4.825c; no sales until 20th, to arrive sale, 1,700 tons, at 4.7-5c; cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4.89c; July 21st, 00 tons, at 4.7-5c; July 23d, Fair, making basis that date for 96-degree Centrifugal in New York, 4.7-5c; San Francisco, 4.4-1-2c.

NEW YORK REFINED.—No changes from June 25th until July 3d, advanced to 5.75c; July 5th, to 5.85c; 16th, 5.95c, equal to 5.85c net, since which no change reported.

LONDON BEETS.—June 27th, 11s 1-2d; 28th-30th, 11s 2d; July 2d, 11s 2 1-4d; 3d, 11s 3-4d; 5th-6th, 11s 5 1-4d; 7th-9th, 11s 1-2d; 10th, 11s 6d; 11th, 11s 5 1-2d; 12th-13th, 11s 6d; 14th-15th, 11s 7 1-2d; 17th-18th, 11s 9d; 19th, 11s 10 1-2d; 20th, 12s; 21st-23d, 12s 1-2d.

LONDON CABLE.—July 19th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 13s 9d; Fair Refining, 12s 9d; same date last year, 12s 6d and 11 6d, respectively. August Beets, 11s 3-4d; against 10s 7 1-2d last year.

STOCK.—Willett & Gray report, July 19th, total stock United States, four ports in all hands, estimated July 18th, 146,023 tons, against 244,557 tons same time last year; six principal ports Cuba, 24,300 tons, against 51,990 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries, by cable 19th at latest uneven dates, 1,082,022 tons, against 1,402,098 tons; deficiency under last year, 320,076 tons. Total sugar crops of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to July 18th, 8,321,733 tons, against 7,992,062 tons; estimated increase in the world's production, 329,671 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The Eastern market the past month has been strong and advancing owing to shortage of supplies of cane sugar, necessitating large purchases of beet sugar in Europe, which market has been correspondingly strong and advancing. 1c refiners generally have confined their attention to sugars available during the next few weeks. New crop, however, has not participated very much in the improvement, the favorable crop reports being responsible for lower quotations. C. Czarnikow's Weekly Price Current, under date of London, July 5, reports August Beets at 11s 3-4d to 11s 6d, while they quote October-December at 9s 7 1-2d. Reports from Louisiana are very favorable, and if this weather continues, a large crop is expected, but favorable prices are looked for for the next month, or until Louisiana cane and Java sugars come into the market, the middle or latter part of September.

FLOUR (per barrel f.o.b.)—G. G. extra family, \$3.75; Crown, \$3.75; Port Costa, \$3.75; El Dorado, \$2.50.

BRAN (per ton)—Fine, \$12; coarse, \$12.50.

MIDDINGS (per ton f.o.b.)—Ordinary \$16; choice, \$18.

BARLEY (per ton f.o.b.)—Rolled, \$16; No. 1 feed, 75c per ctf. f.o.b.

OATS (per ctf. f.o.b.)—Fair, \$1.12; choice, \$1.37 1-2; surprise, \$1.50.

WHEAT (per ctf. f.o.b.)—Chicken, \$1.15; milling, \$1.17 1-2.

CORN (per ctf. f.o.b.)—S. Y., \$1.45.

HAY (per ton f.o.b.)—Wheat, compressed, \$12.50; large bales, \$12.50; oat compressed, \$10.50; large bales, \$10.50.

LIME (per barrel f.o.b.)—\$1 at \$1.05.

CHARTERS.—Arrivals have been quit free and with wheat firmly held here and no movement in coastwise markets, rates have fallen off, a spot vessel having been chartered several days ago at 37s 6d orders, and this rate cannot be improved on today. No change in lumber freights.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days sight, 4.84 3-4 at 4.85; demand, 4.88 at 4.88 1-4; New York regular, 12 1-4; telegraphic, 15c.

COFFEES.—Our present stock of Hawaiians in warehouse today is 2,532 bags. Jobbers are well supplied and there is no demand, although quite a number of sales have been made at fair figures during the past month. We quote today for fancy, 15 1-2c to 17c; prime, 13c to 15c; good, 12c to 12 1-2c.

RICE.—Hawaiian: There is about 40 bags on hand, but as it is held above market prices, no sales have been made. Louisiana: Small stock in fair demand. We quote from 3 1-2c to 6 1-2c, according to quality. Japan: Imported in fair demand. Price today, 4.95c, 60 days, duty paid. Domestic rice from Japan seed, 3 1-4c to 4 3-4c; with a light stock on hand.

ARRIVALS.—June 28, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Otellie Fjord, Kahului; July 2, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; George M. E. Watson, Planter, Honolulu; Emma Claudina, Kahului; Highland Light, Lahaina; June 30, S. G. Wilder, P. 1; Helen N. Kimball, Mahukona; Martha Davis, Hilo; July 4, Mary Dodge, Honolulu; July 8, City of Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong; July 12, Falls of Clyde, Hilo; July 13, Aloha, Honolulu; Albert, Honolulu; July 15, Copie, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; John G. North, Honolulu; July 17, Edward May, Honolulu; July 18, Australia, Honolulu; July 19, Ann Johnson, Hilo; C. D. Bryant, Honolulu; July 21, Archer, R. P. Ribbet, Honolulu; July 22, Himalaya, Honolulu; America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.—June 26, Harriet G. Kihel, June 27, Australia, Honolulu; Helene, Honolulu; June 28, St. Katherine, Hilo; June 29, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; June 30, Doris, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 1, Leelanaw, Nagasaki and Honolulu; July 4, S. N. Castle, Honolulu; July 6, Robert Lewers, Honolulu; July 7, Santiago, Hilo; July 10, Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong; July 11, Meana, Sydney and Honolulu; July 12, S. T. Alexander, Kahului; July 14, H. B. Sutton, Honolulu; Planter, Honolulu; July 17, Emily F. Whitney, Honolulu; S. S. Californian, Manila via Honolulu; July 19, S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; City of Rio de Janeiro, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 22, Martha Davis, Hilo.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.—For Honolulu: Albert, to sail 27th; Aloha, to sail 28th; Andrew Welch, Archer, C. D. Bryant, Edward May, For Hilo: Falls of Clyde.

Our latest telegram from New York, July 24.—No sales Centrifugals; Granulated unchanged; Beets, 12s 3d.

CHINESE COOLIES CROWD COPTIC EAGER

FOR THE SIGHT OF THE CELESTIAL SHORES

EVERY steamer to the Orient is taking away from Honolulu a large number of the Chinese population of the city. The heira is almost unprecedented, and, taking into consideration the peculiar state of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom just at this time, it is, to say the least, significant.

Why is it that the steerage of all the boats of the trans-Pacific fleet are crowded to the limit on their outward-bound voyage? Not so long ago John Chinaman was as anxious to get away from his native land and try his fortune in trade against the 'Mellon man as he seems now to get back there. Is he hastening homeward, lured by the hope of loss when it comes to the sacking of the rich foreign concessions, if it does come to that in the present war, or is he flying from the wrath of the foreign devil, appalled at the news of the devilish doings of his fellow-countrymen in doomed Peking?

In Honolulu opinion is divided on the question. Yesterday the Chinese flocked to the Coptic's wharf by the hundred, frantically eager to get on board, panic-stricken almost, some thought, fearful of being left behind to suffer the vengeance of the Caucasian, which in his Orient-educated noddle he believed was sure to fall after Peking. Others ascribed this haste to get away to a desire to be in the thick of the fun at Peking, a longing to get even for the years of pistol pulling and contumely, to a lust for the blood and the pillage and the license which seems about to rule in China.

Patriotism rules in the heart of the Chinese as well as in that of the Anglo-Saxon, and it is very probable that many of the departing Celestials are going home with the purpose of taking up arms for their country, to fight for its preservation, to help to fend off the threatened dismemberment, and with no thought for anything else, but as it happens that those who are leaving are of the most ignorant classes—the laboring man, the coolie, the man who in years of residence in Hawaii—as learned English enough only to make his wants known and no more.

The better class of Chinese made their views of the present crisis known at a recent mass meeting, wherein the Peking massacres were deplored, and resolutions were passed denouncing the Boxers and their barbarous treatment of the strangers within their gates.

And it is in the fact that a different kind of Chinese is leaving Hawaii that the comfort lies. The Islands can well spare a few hundreds, more or less, of these men, and whether they flee for fear of the wrath to come or go to take up arms against the allied forces, they will add but little strength to their country's forces and their absence will be regretted by few Hawaiians.

MONEY FOR REFUGEES.

\$150 was contributed by Christian Chinese of this city, and after the drafts had been purchased two subscriptions amounting to \$55 were received. The committee will be glad to receive subscriptions from anyone who is willing to give large or small amounts for the refugees.

Goodly Sum Sent to Japan for Missionaries.

Drafts on Japan amounting to 1,088.35 yen were sent to Japan on the Coptic yesterday for the assistance of the refugees from China that are flocking to all the ports of Japan. This sum represents the \$47 which has been collected in Honolulu for the sufferers.

The committee which has been taking subscriptions, Messrs. Thrum, Hall and Hopper, have met with much success, and subscriptions are coming in daily. Of the amount sent to Japan yesterday

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Sub. 'tute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the most distressing and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BOXER CRISIS TOLD IN ITEMS

Admiral Remy has gone to Tientsin. China asks the United States to mediate.

Many British favor pulling out of China.

Gen. Fred D. Grant has been ordered to China.

There is a good road for troops from Taku to Peking.

The French expedition to China will number 13,000 men.

Remy says American marines did no looting at Tientsin.

If Conger is alive he will be made Senator from Iowa.

Under Secretary Broderick thinks the Conger message false.

An imperial edict declares the attack on Tientsin unwarranted.

A cable is being laid from Wei-Hai-Wo to Chefoo and Taku.

The English believe the allies cannot advance until September.

Sir Francis Grenfell may command the British troops in China.

The First United States Infantry will leave Cuba and go to China.

A cable denies officially that the Boxer movement has extended there.

The Russian railway staff in Manchuria is said to be hemmed in.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Chinese envoy to France.

Gen. James H. Wilson will go to China to command American troops.

The Russian railway guards in Manchuria may have been annihilated.

Secretary Hay says peace is possible even if the Ministers are murdered.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Robe succeeds Col. J. Scum in charge of the Ninth Infantry.

The worst feature of the situation is the patriotic spirit which prevails all over China.

If the partition of China is undertaken the whole empire will rise against the foreigners.

A second division of Japanese troops has embarked for China, accompanied by siege guns.

The Emperor of China has telegraphed Emperor William, deploring Von Ketteler's death.

It is said and also denied at Washington, that the Chinese Government had no longer a cipher.

The Seventh Battery of Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., has been ordered to China.

Li Hung Chang arrived at Shanghai July 21, and was coldly received. The Consuls declined to call.

If the story of the massacre is confirmed a Russian squadron will bombard Chinese coast towns.

It is reported that an entire Russian army corps is being mobilized at Odessa for transport to Taku.

Li Hung Chang declares that the envoys are alive, but an advance on Peking would mean their death.

It is asserted that the foreign troops except Americans and Japanese, looted the native quarter of Tientsin.

An alleged message from Prince Tuan declaring the Ministers safe on July 18th has been received at Shanghai.

The Japanese Foreign Minister strongly advises the southern Viceroy to march to the assistance of the allies.

Li Hung Chang says if the Manchuria party is responsible for a massacre of the foreigners he will not try to make peace.

The Russians bombarded the fortified Chinese post at Lauschi, Manchuria. The garrison fled and the walls were destroyed.

Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. V., says the United States ought to be supreme in the East because it holds the Philippines.

If the Ministers are alive China may demand the retirement of all foreigners from the empire, as the price of their safety.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilden's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaula, Kaula, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, Kaula, Kaula, Maui, Hawaii, Kaula, Kaula, Maui, Hawaii.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Will call at Aua, Kaupae, once each month.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Aua, Kaupae, once each month.

S. S. L. HUA,

CANNOT SUE TERRITORY.

Government May Keep Land.

Decision of Supreme Court in Case of Much Importance—Hilo Land Case.

Actions in ejectment may not be prosecuted against the Territorial Government unless a consent is given. This principle was established yesterday by a decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of John E. Bush et al. against the Territory of Hawaii.

The case was one to recover certain parcels of land in Honolulu which were located in that part of the city known as the Charles Kanihika estate. The defendant demurred generally, leaving the sole question to be determined by the Court whether ejectment lies against the Territory. The Government may be sued where it consents, the opinion holds, but it is contended that actions of ejectment may be maintained against it under the section of the Territorial laws which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of all claims against the Government founded upon any statute of the Territory or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any contract, expressed or implied with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by the Legislature. Claims against the Government may be founded upon statutes which provide for the payment of salaries, pensions, etc., but not upon a statute which merely provides to some extent what course of procedure may be pursued in ordinary actions of ejectment.

On other points the reasoning is the same and the court sustains the Government's demurrer and dismisses the complaint. L. M. Robbins, assistant to the Attorney General, appeared for the Government, and Magson and Long for the plaintiffs.

MUST DELIVER DEED.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the defendant in the case of John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmerman et al. The case was for the cancellation of a deed delivered in escrow and for the forfeiture of a cash payment made on account of the purchase price of the land. There was also a cross bill for the delivery of the deed upon payment of the balance.

The suit involves land near Hilo. Zimmerman made the purchase of land, paying \$300 down on the price, \$2,500, and agreeing to pay the balance, \$2,200, within a certain period. He paid it in the form of a check before the time had elapsed, but Bohnenberg refused to accept it and demanded gold. It was not to be obtained in Hilo and Zimmerman was not able to get it together until ten days later, when he paid it with the interest. But Bohnenberg refused to turn over the deeds, hence the suit. The court holds that in equity time is not to be regarded as of the essence of the contract unless the intention to make it so clearly appears.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Frenn, and is signed by F. M. Frenn, Circuit Judge Stanley, sitting in place of Judge Perry, who was absent, and S. M. Ballou, of the Honolulu bar, in place of Justice Galt, who was disqualified.

SILK GOWNS FOR JUDGES.

When the Supreme Court next sits its members will be gowned in the finest of silk gowns. When Judge Perry went to the Court he took with him the measurements of the three Justices, and the gowns were received by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, yesterday. They were manufactured in San Francisco and cost the tidy little sum of \$150.

COURT NOTES.

The old and Otis Company has brought suit against Wilson & Whitehouse on two promissory notes, amounting in value to \$750.

The report of H. A. Elgdown, as master in the matter of the estate of James Gay, was approved by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

Judge Humphreys yesterday denied a motion to sell personal property belonging to the estate of J. C. Riondon. Harkness was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kamal, a native woman who died recently in this city. The estate is of merely nominal value.

WAR IN EARNEST AT PANAMA CITY.

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded During Part of a Day.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, dated July 24, says:

Fighting is now going on in the outskirts of this city. Large numbers of revolutionary forces reached the suburbs early this morning and began a vigorous attack, which is still in progress. The rifle fire is sharp and continuous at intervals the artillery fire is heavy and severe.

Government forces are making a strong resistance in the entrenched positions they have occupied for several days. It is calculated that 200 men have been killed or wounded so far, among them being many well known residents of this city.

The Red Cross hospital here is filled with wounded and dying soldiers. All available doctors and nurses and sisters of charity are caring for them. These are being aided by many private persons, both Colombians and foreigners. Their assistance is invaluable, and is worthy of the highest encomiums. The help of the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander has again been requested in caring for the wounded, and efforts are now being made to bring about a short armistice in order to bury the dead and pick up the wounded still in the trenches.

Among the wounded is General Lozada, formerly in command of the Government troops, who took refuge with others on the cruiser Leander on Saturday. He returned to shore today and took the place of a private in the ranks, fighting with the bravest.

Every possible effort has been made by the foreign Consuls here to prevent a disastrous conflict in the streets of the city, but they have not been successful.

General Herrera, commander in chief of the revolutionists, is still at Corozal, but it is believed he will soon join his forces now in action. If he does so, the attacks will undoubtedly be more vigorous, and the fighting more general, with disastrous results to the city proper.

Panama's streets are almost deserted. Stray bullets are constantly dropping

in the streets, and several persons have been struck by them. Railroad traffic has been interrupted. This morning a train from Panama, bringing passengers for New York, had great difficulty in passing under the bridge on account of the risk from bullets and shells. Passengers had to lie flat on the car floors to avoid the bullets.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Guatemala, which arrived this morning with several passengers for New York, and the Frecha steamer was unable to make a landing because of the firing in the neighborhood of the wharf at the old station of the Panama Railroad.

Today's fighting followed an indecisive battle which lasted most of yesterday afternoon at La Boca, between the regulars and rebels, who were landed from warships in possession of the revolutionists.

The fighting was hard, but both sides maintained their positions last night. The rebels held several points on the railroad, their purpose being to intercept the Frecha troops coming from Colon, numbering 150, under General Sarria.

All business places in Panama are closed up. Provisions and other necessities of life are growing scarcer and are hard to get at high prices.

Public excitement is intense. Many families residing in unprotected localities have taken refuge in the Grand Central Hotel for safety in case of an outbreak of trouble in the city.

At the request of the foreign Consuls all foreigners here have hoisted their national flags over their business houses and dwellings. The resulting display of bunting gives the city a gay appearance. The Government has issued a decree calling to arms all Colombian citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. All public employees not complying with the decree will be heavily fined.

No American war vessel is at Panama or Colon.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the outcome of the present fighting or the end of the struggle. Reinforcements expected by the Government have not yet arrived.

The gunboat Boyaca is supposed to be still outside of Buena Ventura.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, June 25th, says:

Fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists which began early yesterday morning, when the rebels attacked the outskirts of Panama, continued all night with heavy casualties on both sides.

Efforts began yesterday to bring about an armistice in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded collected, were kept up during the night, and proved successful this morning.

It was agreed by the leaders that hostilities should be suspended for twenty-four hours, so that each side might care for its dead and wounded.

After firing had ceased under this agreement, Ezekiah A. Gudgeon, the American Consul General and the British Consul, acting in behalf of the English and American consuls, had a long and important conference with the revolutionary leaders. Through their intervention both sides consented to extend the armistice until noon tomorrow.

The Consuls are using every effort to prevent a bombardment of the city by the insurgents. Consul Gudgeon is especially active in this work because of the treaty obligations which require the United States to insure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and preserve freedom of transit on the railroad.

General Campo Zerrano, Titular Governor of Panama, has arrived in Colon with 1,000 troops from Baranquilla. He is expected to reach Panama with these reinforcements during the night.

The armistice has brought great relief to the panic-stricken citizens of Panama. It has enabled them to appear in the streets with safety, which could not be done while the firing continued, for stray bullets were constantly dropping in the city. Several persons were wounded by these bullets.

The ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander, which was asked by the Government to help in attendance upon the wounded, landed this morning and rendered valuable assistance.

Every physician in the city, sisters of charity and many private citizens joined in the work.

Fighting became desperate several times during the night, and both the regulars and insurgents lost heavily in officers.

Among the revolutionists killed were Generals Temistocles Diaz and Joaquin; on the Government side Colonel Barona, Majors Holguin and Rolando Linares and Captain Pedro Pacheco were killed.

GENERALS SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul General Gudgeon at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered, and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

Porto Rican Labor for Hawaii.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21.—Lieutenant Alexander of Oakland, Cal., who is reported to be interested in Hawaiian plantations, and W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters' Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say that 6,000 Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii to do free transportation for laborers and their families on a three years' contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attention, at \$15 per month the first year and after that at \$16 and \$17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adapted to the work and represent that the climate and habits of life in the islands are similar. Conservative authorities considering the overpopulation of this island, the destitution of the people and the difficulty of procuring work, are favorable to the plan if the agents can be shown to be reliable. It is reported that Governor Allen has endorsed the scheme at Washington.

Cattle King Parker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sam Parker, the wealthiest cattle king in the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from the East last night in company with C. B. Wilson and A. N. Kepoiak, influential citizens of Honolulu. The three gentlemen attended the National Republican Convention as delegates from the new island and Territory. They are much pleased with the hearty reception they received and the cordial manner in which they were treated. Mr. Parker and his friends are registered at the Palace.

Among the passengers on the Mauna.

Loa from Hawaii yesterday were W. W. Goodale, J. B. Beale, F. M. Swaney, Dr. Rowatt, C. Kaiser and A. du Rego.

OLAA IS TO BE BONDED.

Million And a Quarter Issue.

Reports of Prosperous Condition of Plantation by Agents and Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company was held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of assisting in the development and equipment of the plantation. Stockholders were present or represented by proxy to the number of 120,301 shares.

A recommendation of the directors was presented to the stockholders that they authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed \$1,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, the same to be issued from time to time as they were needed.

The president stated that the object of the proposed issue was to obviate the necessity for calling assessments as rapidly as would be required during the next few months for developing the plantation and paying for the mill, if assessments alone were relied upon.

The original estimates of the amount necessary to bring the plantation up to a paying basis were being followed very closely, the expenditures up to July 1st having exceeded the estimates by only \$30,000, with the exception, that the taking over the Kihel mill at an earlier date than a mill would have been otherwise ordered had necessitated an additional payment of about \$250,000. If all the expenses of the plantation were to be met from now until January next, by assessments, it would require the levying of about 35 per cent.

The directors, said the president, had given careful consideration to the financial situation and had ascertained that it would be difficult and in many cases impossible for the assessable stockholders to meet this large demand in so short a time, and in order that there might be no delay in carrying on the development and equipment of the plantation, it had been decided to recommend this method as being the one most beneficial to all concerned.

It was not intended to discontinue assessments entirely but to call them in slowly so that stockholders would be better able to meet them. In pursuance of this policy the ten per cent assessments which had been levied for August first and been revoked and a two and one-half per cent or 50 cents a share payable August 10th levied instead.

STATUS OF PLANTATION.

The president said he had made frequent visits to the plantation and had returned therefrom. The cane was in splendid condition.

The area planted for the first crop was in round numbers 2,400 acres, and by the first week in September the manager expected to have the full crop of 3,000 acres in the ground.

In addition to this amount, the Olaa mill will grind at this crop 500 acres for the Puna Sugar Company, 500 acres being planted by outside contractors who were planting on shares on company lands, and several hundred acres being planted by outside landowners, making a total crop of between 4,000 and 4,500 acres.

AGENTS HAVE CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. P. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin stated that he wished on behalf of the agents to correct a rumor which had come to him that the agents did not have confidence in the plantation. He wished to say, on the contrary, that the agents had every confidence in the plantation, and that in his opinion an enormous amount of work had been economically accomplished by Mr. McStocker; that no other plantation that Alexander & Baldwin were connected with had more than 200 acres of cane in for the crop of 1902, while Olaa had about 2,400; that this was a remarkable showing, which he had not deemed possible. He thought the stockholders had every reason to be pleased with the condition of the plantation and the work which had been done there.

Mr. W. O. Smith stated in substance that he had just visited the plantation and that the lands appeared very fertile. There was no question that cane grew well upon them at all elevations, from 250 feet up to 2,000 feet; that Olaa had the advantage in this respect of the experience of Waialea and Waianae immediately north and of Pahala on the immediate south; that on Pahala plantation cane was doing well at a much higher elevation than was proposed to be planted on Olaa; that different kinds of cane had been planted at all elevations on Olaa, and it was demonstrated that they would do well at all points.

The speaker visited the water-heads, where there was a flow of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a day, and from his observation he believed that a very much larger amount would be developed. There seemed ample water for all the plantation needs but he believed that the combined railroad and fluming method of transportation of cane, which was being calculated upon by the company, would be probably the best way of transporting the cane.

The speaker thought that the best method of meeting the demand for labor was by the share contract system, which had been very successfully inaugurated on the Pahala plantation, and which was being inaugurated at Olaa.

A resolution authorizing the directors to issue bonds to the amount recommended by the directors was unanimously adopted.

Whale Wrecks Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A monster whale struck the pilot boat Bonita head on at 9:40 o'clock Friday night six miles southeast of the Farallon Islands, causing the vessel to leak so badly that she sank six hours later. It was a thrilling experience for the pilots and men on the Bonita. They were thrown down with considerable vio-

lence, and the man at the wheel was badly scared, according to one of the pilots, that he could not speak for five minutes. Pilots Swanson, Scott, Wallace and Miller were on the Bonita at the time, all but Miller in the cabin, and on deck were pilot Miller and the five sailors.

The school of whales was first noticed by the pilots on the Bonita when they were moving down toward the German bark J. C. Pfluger, when Pilot E. M. Freeman was on board. There were at least forty of the big fellows, and all seemed to be wild, and were splashing around in the water at a great rate.

After Freeman had boarded the bark the boat again got in the school of whales, and it was then that the disastrous blow from one of the mammals was struck. The men were below deck, just beginning to retire, when they heard a terrific noise, as though the whole port side of the boat had been torn away, and it was only a moment before all were on deck. Even before they reached the deck they were satisfied among themselves that one of the whales had done the business. Though willing to save the pretty little boat if possible, it was soon seen that the leak was a fatal one, and that there was nothing to do but to take to the yards.

After watching the Bonita disappear up to the tops of her masts the pilots and men rowed to the Gracie S, which was cruising at a distance of at least six miles from the point where the Bonita was when she sank.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED.

Bring News of McKinley's Intentions to Visit Hawaii When Cable is Laid.

Honolulu awoke bright and early yesterday morning to hasten to the water front to see the old reliable Australia from San Francisco bearing aboard the delegation of the Republicans of the Hawaiian Territory who attended the national convention.

The usual sounding of the warning gun was the signal for everybody to rush to the Oceanic wharf. At 7 o'clock a great crowd had assembled there, enthusiastic, excited and glad to see the Australia once again and the many familiar faces which peered from her decks as the old boat pulled alongside the wharf.

The full delegation of Hawaii's Republicans returned. Alternate C. B. Wilson accompanied them, as did also National Committeeman H. M. Sewall. The other Democratic delegates to Kansas City came back to Hawaii on the Australia, too. Larson's launch was used by the Republican reception committee to meet the incoming steamer. They had armed themselves well with leis and near speeches of welcome home, and passed both over the side, and immediately after the doctor had stepped on board, several men aboard to grasp the hands of the returned ones, which them on the back and give a string of questions at them concerning the many things which interest Honolulu so deeply.

Prince David and National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell of the Democratic party were happy to once more behold the hills of Oahu and the beautiful harbor of Honolulu.

The greater portion of Berger's immortal land was on hand and did not mind being turned out, patriotic airs and tunes of welcome and aloha. The wharf was profusely decorated with an American and Hawaiian flag and the McKinley and Roosevelt banner showed up to good advantage and was the first thing that the returning delegates cast their eyes upon.

After the gangway had been run aboard the Republicans, with United States Circuit and District Judge M. M. Estee and United States District Attorney Baird were conducted to carriages and driven to the Hawaiian Hotel.

The hotel was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Manager Allen had seen to it that Old Glory was well to the fore and that the Hawaiian colors joined with the Stars and Stripes in making a beautiful display. A great room was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Manager Allen had seen to it that Old Glory was well to the fore and that the Hawaiian colors joined with the Stars and Stripes in making a beautiful display.

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BRITAIN EAGER FOR PEACE.

Britons Tired of Boer War.

Government is Said to be Keeping Back Knowledge of Frightful Deficits.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Times cable from London says: Common people are depressed to seaf at the sudden return of the Duke of Norfolk from the seat of war. This valiant gentleman threw up his position as Postmaster General to go out to fight the Boers only the other week, as it seems, and here he is on his way home again. There is a good deal of what is called treacherous smile over the episode in his career, but he is such an amiable man that nothing is said about his own class of an ill-natured bird, and it appears he was very badly hurt by that tumble from his horse. In the aristocratic world generally, however, there is now anything but delight over South African affairs. Some of the more serious of these people begin to fear that when the reaction sets in "the sleeping seminars of our democracy," as Carlyle mockingly characterized the English common folk, may start up and inquire "What is the use of all you ornamental people? We have let you govern us and behold the mess into which you have brought the country."

The South African embroilment is much where it was a week ago, only so many hundreds more of our troops are dead or broken for life, so many more marchings and countermarchings with no result, a covered defeat free again, and nearly 250,000 troops tramping around to subdue less than 20,000 farmers. Let us shut the happier down on the scene. Unfortunately to cheer one asks in vain what there is to cheer us. Parliament is churning about, endeavoring to kill time and do as little as possible. The Government is keeping back knowledge of its frightful deficits and spending much time and ingenuity in constituting a committee to inquire into medical scandals in South Africa, that may be certified not to set at the truth. For the time being, the Boers have called his Parliament together in Cape Town and has greeted it with a bumptious optimistic speech which might have been borrowed from the men who played the roles of royal governors in your Massachusetts or New York when first began to think that the native writing to the mother country would have to be cut. Of what temper the Cape Parliament really is we cannot yet tell but the swearing-in of that poor tool of Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, was received with dead silence.

In England likewise several significant things have happened to indicate a rapid change in public sentiment, and most notable of these was the free and open South African conciliation meeting held last night in Bradford. There was a great meeting in London on Wednesday last about the same audience, but it was a ticket meeting, and was only distinguished from previous gatherings of the kind in being left unmolested by the mob. In Bradford friends and foes of peace were welcome to come and the meeting was nearly unanimous for peace.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

The City in the Hands of a Lawless Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—After being in the hands of lawless mobs for several hours, with the police apparently powerless to maintain order, New Orleans at daybreak again assumed a peaceful and orderly condition, the violence apparently having ceased. The disturbance occurred about 5 o'clock when a white baker, whose name is unknown, was shot in the leg while a crowd of rioters were chasing a gang of negroes. The mayor, police and citizens are arranging today to take precautions against a recurrence of the night in the scene of disorder. The mob was composed of boys and hoodlums, and was without a leader. The rioting grew out of the intense feeling engendered by the murder of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and the wounding of Officer Mora by the desperado, Charles. The occurrence of last night are greatly deplored by the best elements of the community. They represented in no sense an uprising of an outraged community against wrong. One man was killed, three others will die, and fifteen wounded.

A delegation of citizens today went to the city hall and asked the mayor either to call out a posse of citizens or appeal to the Government to order out the militia. The mayor decided immediately to prepare a proclamation, calling for 500 volunteer citizens to assist the police in preserving order. The gathering last night started from a gathering of men at the corner of St. Charles and Howard street. Being ordered to disperse the crowd moved up St. Charles street, gathering force as it went and gradually becoming inflamed to the point of desperation. It was not until they had stopped in Morrison Square, on Washington avenue and Franklin street, near the scene of the assassination of Captain Day and Officer Lamb that they listened to a speech from a man calling for Kenner, and then they started out to waylay the negroes. Most of the colored population had taken warning from the excitement of the night before and kept indoors, but there were some returning to their homes from work, and it was one of these who was the first victim.

The main crowd continued on down town, heading for the Parish prison. They were met a block away by a squad of police who stopped them. Then they began breaking into the second-hand stores on Rampart street in their neighborhood hunting for arms and ammunition. The police made a demonstration and drove them off. After lingering around Rampart street for an hour the mob divided, one section going down town, and the other starting back up town.

The down-town mob did terrible execution, and kept up its fiendish work until half-past 3 o'clock. A notorious crowd took the lead, and they headed for the neighborhood of Franklin and Custom House streets. They saw a negro in a crowded Villier street, and he was dragged out and filled with lead, being instantly killed. They moved out in the vicinity of the old Basile on Toulouse street and terrorized that neighborhood, but finally found no negroes. Then they went down as far as Kelerce and Dauphin streets, where they found an old negro, seventy-five years old, named Baptiste Fleau, whom they beat almost to death.

Coming up town again they met a negro on Decatur street, whom they beat into an insensible condition and left for dead. They located the porter of the L. & N. pay car and chased him up the levee. Acting Mayor Mohr

issued a proclamation at 11:30 o'clock, calling on all good citizens to keep the peace, but it did not stop the rioting.

WORD OF ALEX. YOUNG.

He is in Oakland, California, with His Two Daughters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Alexander Young, who was Minister of the Interior in Hawaii, has arrived with Miss Bertha Young and Miss May Young. They are at their home, Rosecrest, on Vernon Heights, Oakland. Mr. Young comes up on business connected with the large block he is to erect in Honolulu. It will contain, besides business stores, a hotel and theatre. As soon as the specifications are ready, Mr. Young will go East to make contracts for the steel to be used in the massive structure.

Mr. Young states that Hawaii will enjoy a prosperous season this year, as the cane sugar crop will be large. The only cloud in the sky of Hawaii's favorable prospects is the uncertainty with regard to the labor supply. It will not be serious this year, but next year it would become troublesome to deal with should many of the present laborers depart.

Mr. Young reports that the islands had been looking to Porto Rico as a probable source of a fresh labor supply. The planters have been told, however, that there is a legal difficulty with regard to the introduction of laborers, because it has not yet been decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States. The same difficulty may exist with respect to Guam and the Philippines islands. One plan proposed is to make contracts with the Italian immigrants arriving in New York City. Mr. Young reports having strong faith in the sugar business and weak faith in the coffee. Mr. Young said that there was much uncertainty with respect to politics due to the fact that the law establishing a Territorial government was so amended as to give universal suffrage for all citizens, including the native Hawaiians.

JUDGE ESTEE HERE.

Federal Courts to Open Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Territory of Hawaii will be formally opened for business. Judge M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Court, together with United States District Attorney John C. Baird, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning and after visiting Governor Dole and inspecting the new court rooms in the Judge Ayer building, and conferring with United States Marshal Ray, he decided to open the courts for business as soon as possible.

The new Federal Court room will not be the scene of the opening ceremonies, as they will not be ready for occupancy for another week or more. Therefore Judge Estee has decided to make use of the Circuit Court rooms for the occasion, and yesterday he saw Chief Justice Frenn and Judge Humphreys, and they had consented to allow the use of the Circuit Court for the purpose.

Judge Estee is anxious that as many of the members of the Honolulu bar be present at the opening as possible. He will suggest that a committee of the bar be appointed to suggest rules for the practice in the District Court, and that these rules may be perfectly and mutually satisfactory. The rules for the Circuit Court are established by the Federal statutes, so no action will be taken in that respect.

"It has been a matter of regret with me that I was not able to come to Honolulu sooner," said Judge Estee yesterday afternoon. "I had planned to come on one of the transports and had made all arrangements to take the Sumner, but she was suddenly ordered to go direct to Nagasaki and so I had to change my plans. I found considerable difficulty in securing passage on any of the outgoing steamers, for they were all crowded. On the Rio we were unable to get any kind of accommodations, so we had to wait for the Australia."

"I am anxious to get the Federal Courts into operation as soon as possible, for I understand that there is much business waiting to be taken up, and as soon as the courts have been formally organized I shall be ready for any matters that may come before me. It was in order that the courts might be delayed no longer, than could be helped that I decided not to wait for the completion of the new court room."

Col. John C. Baird, United States District Attorney, was with Judge Estee when the Attorney reporter called. "I have little to add to what the Judge has told you," he said, "for of course all of the work here will be new to me. We hope to get the machinery of the Federal courts in operation as soon as possible, that there may be no delay in any litigation that may come within the jurisdiction of the court."

Col. Baird is a Wyoming man, and has for many years been prominent in that State. He was born in Pittsburg, and began life as a newspaper man, doing his first work as a reporter for the Pittsburg Dispatch. He moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., about twenty years ago, and was the managing editor of the old Sun, afterwards the Sun-Leader, the most influential Republican paper in Wyoming. He retained his newspaper interest, being editor of the Cheyenne News, and was admitted to practice. He was active in political work, being for two terms District Attorney of Laramie county, member of the Legislature, Judge Advocate General of the National Guard, and a prominent member of the Cheyenne Board of Trade. He was head of the Pacific jurisdiction of the Wyoming of the World and is well up in the Masonic fraternity.

The other members of the party accompanying Judge Estee and Col. Baird were Mrs

ENVOYS WERE SAFE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

A Message From Conger at That Date Comes to Hand.

FOREIGN POWERS GENERALLY DOUBT ITS AUTHENTICITY

Severe Fighting At Tien-Tsin—Allies Lose One Hundred Men—Chinese Gunners.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Chinese Minister has just received a cipher dispatch from United States Minister Conger. It is in the State Department cipher and is transmitted through the Tsung li Yamen and the Taotai of Shanghai. It contains about fifty words and is signed in English with the name Conger. The date is July 14th, two days before the reported massacre. The contents of the message are as follows:

"Been besieged two weeks. British Legation. Grave danger of a general massacre of Chinese soldiers who are shelling the Legation daily. Relief soon, if at all. City without government except by Chinese army, which is determined to massacre all foreigners in Peking. Entry relief forces into city probably be hotly contested."

This message was transmitted to Washington by Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., commander of the Brooklyn. No answer has yet been received from the second dispatch sent to Minister Conger through Minister Wu, but it is stated that when a reply is received it will probably set at rest all doubts as to its authenticity.

LONDON, July 29.—The tone of the European press with regard to the massacre dated July 20th, received here yesterday from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, continues pessimistic and the endless and extraordinary succession of Chinese dispatches purporting to describe the situation at Peking only serves to bewilder. However, the earlier unquestioning belief that a massacre took place, is to some extent shaken, and it is now admitted, despite the heavy load of evidence supporting the reports of the massacre, that as Sir Claude MacDonald's letter disposed of the first story, alleging that the crime occurred June 20th, the Minister Conger's dispatch, and other stories reporting the Legation's safe July 13th, 14th and 15th, give some ground for assuming the possibility that the second reports were also unfounded. Another version of the story is that General Li, commanding the Peking forces, by a runner from Peking, who brought to him yesterday the report of anarchy in the Chinese capital, which General Li communicated to the British officer commanding at Tong Ku, says the British Legation was being bombarded when the messenger left Peking, July 11. Prince Ching, this report says, was among the Ministers and his place was protected by 20,000 Chinese troops.

Prince Ching, according to this report, considered himself able to cope with the situation. According to a dispatch from Chefoo received here today, Admiral Seymour has started for the Yangtze river to arrange for the protection of the local ports, which are threatened with attack.

The Austrian warship, Kaiserin Elizabeth and Aspern have sailed for China. There is some fear in London that the Russian claim to control the railway from Taku to Peking will delay the proposed advance of Russian troops to Peking. It is thought that the claim is in pursuance of Russia's alleged fixed principle to pre-

vent any Power but herself from proceeding to Peking in sufficient force to be effective and to procure for herself sole occupation, either as conqueror or peace-maker. Special dispatches received here today from Berlin counteract the report of President McKinley and the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, to the Chinese Emperor's appeal from the standpoint obtaining at Berlin, that the object of all Chinese assurances is to gain time for military preparations and undermine the unity of the Powers. The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent asserts that the attitude of the United States Government is regarded as a decided triumph for Chinese diplomacy, while the Daily News says the attitude of the Washington authorities is regarded in Berlin as a regrettable affair. Similarly the London morning papers regret that the President of the United States has taken a line that can hardly fail to encourage the Chinese to further duplicity.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Surely this is not the time for amicable talk about settlements. President McKinley has merely succeeded in conveying the impression to Peking that the United States will enter half-heartedly into a campaign of reprisals. His exuberant country may not, however, have much to regret, as Generals must soon take the conduct of affairs out of political hands."

The British Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, today notified the United States Ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, that it was impossible to accept the evidence so far submitted by the Chinese or that transmitted by the United States regarding the safety of the foreign Ministers at Peking, and that until their safety was fully established the British Government would be unable to discuss any question of mediation or kindred matters.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The message from Minister Conger which came over the wires from Captain Thomas was the first communication of unquestionable authenticity which has been received from the American Minister at Peking since his urgent appeal for help of June 12th. It establishes clearly the fact that the American Minister and probably the other Legationaries were alive on July 4th, though in sore straits. Therefore it completely and finally disposes of the first version of the story, which was published in the Chinese capital, which General Li communicated to the British officer commanding at Tong Ku, says the British Legation was being bombarded when the messenger left Peking, July 11. Prince Ching, this report says, was among the Ministers and his place was protected by 20,000 Chinese troops.

It is true that it does not in itself negative the subsequent reports of the massacre on July 20th, two days later than the date of the dispatch, but the officials here feel that there is quite as much reason to believe that the second report was false as in the case of the first report. Now shown to have been erroneous.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul McWade at Canton saying that Viceroy Tak gives assurance that all the foreign envoys at Peking were alive and well on July 21.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The State Department has received a cable dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, but it is stated that it contained nothing to clear up the situation at Peking. Mr. Goodnow says that Li Hung Chang will remain at the office of the Methodist Missionary Society indicate those who escaped from Peking and those who could not get away. Rev. George R. Davis, Rev. Frederick D. Gamewell, Dr. George D. N. Lowry and Rev. W. E. Walker, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewett and Dr. Edna G. Terry are among those known to be in Peking. There have been various rumors as to Miss Terry's fate, one being to the effect that she was murdered. This is the first definite news that she was in Peking. Among those who left Peking on the last train to go to Tien-Tsin before the line was torn up were Miss Miranda Croucher, Miss Anna D. Gloss, Miss Ida M. Stevenson, Rev. J. H. Pyke, Rev. J. Frederick Haynes, Rev. Dr. N. S. Hopkins and Rev. Frederick Brown.

At the offices of the Methodist Missionary Society indicate those who escaped from Peking and those who could not get away. Rev. George R. Davis, Rev. Frederick D. Gamewell, Dr. George D. N. Lowry and Rev. W. E. Walker, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewett and Dr. Edna G. Terry are among those known to be in Peking. There have been various rumors as to Miss Terry's fate, one being to the effect that she was murdered. This is the first definite news that she was in Peking. Among those who left Peking on the last train to go to Tien-Tsin before the line was torn up were Miss Miranda Croucher, Miss Anna D. Gloss, Miss Ida M. Stevenson, Rev. J. H. Pyke, Rev. J. Frederick Haynes, Rev. Dr. N. S. Hopkins and Rev. Frederick Brown.

Reports are recurrent that a number of missionaries, American or English, have been murdered in Shan Si. One of the dispatches from Shanghai, published here today, says: "The Canadian missionaries who escaped from Ho Nan had a terrible experience en route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities."

The dispatch continued: "Canton remains comparatively quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear that the reinforcements arriving at Hongkong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong for assurance that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton."

A dispatch received here today from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 21, and will reach Tien-Tsin August 3. The Legislature of New South Wales has resolved to dispatch a military contingent to join the imperial troops in China.

WHEREABOUTS OF MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The letters from missionaries in North China which have been received recently throw light upon the precise whereabouts of several missionaries about whom there has been uncertainty. It is now known that Rev. Horace Pickin, Miss Annie A. Gould and Miss Mary S. Morill, of the American Board (Congregational), were, when communication was cut, at Pao Ting Pu, Hsu and through Russian territory. All those connected with the Congregational mission at Tunk Cho, Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, his wife and three children, Dr. J. H. Ingram, his wife and two children, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, his wife and children, Rev. Howard S. Galt and wife, and Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss G. Evans, Miss Abbie A. Chapin, Miss Lucella Miner and Miss V. C. Morduck, were taken to Peking under escort. Besides those stationed at Tunk Cho, a break occurred, attending the annual meeting of the North China Mission. Among those known to have attended the meeting from other points were Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Chapin, of Lin Ching; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith and Miss Gertrude and Grace Wyckoff, of Pang Chuang, and Rev. James H. Brown and Rev. Mark Williams of Kailan. These went to Peking for safety. Letters from Miss Miranda Croucher and the Rev. Frederick Brown were received.

CHINESE FIGHTING THEIR COUNTRYMEN

Signs of Intension Among the Campaigning Braves Near Tien-Tsin.

TIENTSIN, Friday, July 20.—Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread lawlessness. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, Jung Lu, commander in chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to regain sufficient influence to make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital were safe. This appears to represent the general native opinion here as far as it is possible to ascertain it.

In the meantime reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meager and contradictory. It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was first intended, possibly by the end of this month; but nothing definite will be decided before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the Indian contingent.

A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reports that the foreigners were taken to the river and that there has been considerable fighting between the Boxers and soldiers inside the city.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN

Allies Lose a Hundred Men But Gain Good Results.

TIENTSIN, Wednesday, July 11, via Shanghai, Tuesday, July 24.—The allies today sustained 100 casualties in repelling an early morning attack on the railway station across the river from the foreign settlement. A regiment of Japanese, a battalion of French from Tonquin and Hongkong Sikhs participated in the fighting, driving the Chinese before them at the point of their bayonets, killing, it is estimated, 300 of them.

The allies had planned a general movement against the Chinese position on the left bank of the river, and a contingent of the Ninth United States Infantry landed at midnight, prepared to advance. The movement was postponed, however, after a part of the troops had started, on account of the difficulties encountered in crossing the canal. The Chinese apparently had been informed of the plan and had gathered a large force opposite the station. These opened with rifles and field guns, and the foreigners advancing were met by a severe infantry fire, the Chinese creeping close to the station and the cover of the buildings. The fighting began at a quarter of eight, four hours, becoming a hand-to-hand conflict. The Japanese company, leading the charge, lost all its officers. Five Japanese officers and fifteen privates and six Frenchmen were killed and three Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

The lower end of the settlement was shelled by the Chinese with hydoite, firing at the pagodas on the wall on the native city. Two more guns are being mounted. There is great need of more heavy guns to displace the Chinese artillery. Plenty of light batteries are arriving.

A British officer who was in Ladysmith throughout the siege by the Boers, says

the severity and accuracy of the Chinese shelling the past week exceeded the bombardment of Ladysmith. The heat is insupportable.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A dispatch to the Record from Tien-Tsin, dated Saturday, July 21 (via Shanghai) says: Today's performance will break the backbone of the Chinese war party. At daylight this morning the combined forces turned their attack upon the Chinese left, which was penetrated. As the Russians failed to make a suitable passage across the canal, the Chinese made a smart counter-attack on our right and left outposts. This was repulsed by a handful or two of men, who fought with great bravery, with heavy casualties. One American was injured.

By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the allies bombarded the native city, and after an hour of magnificent work by two four-inch guns and three twelve-pounders the fort and adjoining military pagodas were in flames. Their destruction was complete. The fort replied feebly with a few rounds, when one gun got the exact range and fired several lyddite shells. This is the first that has been shelling Tien-Tsin since June 17.

The allied forces have spared the port of the native city from which operations have not been directed.

SAD SCENES IN STRICKEN TIENTSIN

The Great City Presents an Appalling Spectacle of Ruin.

TIENTSIN, July 15 (via Shanghai, July 24).—Colonel Bower of the Chinese regiment, Colonel Wegack of the Russians and Colonel Aoki of the Japanese will form the joint provisional government for the city of Tien-Tsin, which it was recently decided to establish. They will be assisted by a task of bringing something like order out of the existing chaos.

"Since the issue of the proclamation inviting well-disposed Chinese to return to their homes, a number have come back, but, in consequence of the great number of dead, many have not yet been buried. The streets throughout the city are strewn with all kinds of articles and dozens of Chinese are digging in the ruins for money and other valuables. Most of the houses which are intact or little damaged display the flags of one or the other of the allied forces, the Japanese and French flags predominating. There have been many attempts to imitate the flags, which, under other circumstances, would be laughable. The houses which do not display flags show bits of cotton or paper bearing the names of the allied nations or the names of the allied nations with complimentary sentences. The French, apparently, are the favorites, many of the pieces of cotton and paper displaying the inscription, "France" or "Vive la France." All are unmistakably in the handwriting of native clerks formerly employed by foreign Chinese firms.

It is stated that the Chinese losses since the troubles broke out are 11,000, most of them killed by Boxers and soldiers. This is probably much exaggerated.

The Boxers are said to be gathering in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Heikou arsenal, captured by Admiral Seymour's column and now occupied by Russian troops, who have suffered several casualties through "snipers" concealed in the woods in that vicinity.

MILITARY PLANS OF THIS COUNTRY

What Part United States Will Take in The War

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The most important official news received by the War Department from the Orient Tuesday was a dispatch saying that the transport Grant had been sighted in the Inland Sea of Japan, and would reach Nagasaki in an early hour Wednesday, twenty-two days out from San Francisco. Aboard the Grant are Major General Chaffee (who will learn of his promotion to that rank as soon as he steps ashore), two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry and a battalion of marines. General Chaffee will receive telegraphic advice from the Secretary of War.

E. B. McClanahan Disposed of Many Shares of Wahiawa. E. B. McClanahan succeeded in disposing of \$250,000 worth of the stock of the Wahiawa Sugar Company during his recent trip to San Francisco, from which he returned yesterday. A number of San Francisco capitalists were interested in the enterprise and there is little doubt now that the plantation will be a go.

Mr. McClanahan states that an expert engineer will come to Honolulu shortly to examine and report on the property. In all likelihood Mr. Schussler, the engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, will be the man sent to make the examination, and he will be assisted by Mr. E. B. McClanahan, who is now in the Islands.

Wahiawa is located at Wahiawa, and was organized by J. Emmeluth, Dr. Nichols and other Honolulu men, but in order to successfully float it it was necessary to secure additional capital. For this purpose Mr. McClanahan was sent to the Coast and his trip resulted most favorably for the plantation.

H. M. Sewall Returns.

Harold M. Sewall, National Republican Committeeman for Hawaii, returned on the Australia, accompanied by his brother Oscar T. Sewall. Mr. Sewall will remain in Honolulu but a few weeks, and will return to the States to take the stump for McKinley and Roosevelt in the fall. While in the Islands he will transact some personal business. He is staying at the Hawaiian hotel, where he held quite a levee yesterday many friends coming to pay their congratulations to him.

Dr. Hugas Dead.

The body of Dr. Hugas, Government physician at Keala, Kauai, for six years, and physician for the Maake Sugar company was brought to Honolulu yesterday by steamer in charge of Mr. Hingley of the plantation. The dying wish of Dr. Hugas was that he be cremated in Honolulu and his desire will be carried out to the letter. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain. Dr. Hugas was sixty-one years old and had been in Hawaii many years. Mrs. Hugas accompanied the body to Honolulu.

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